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Friday, March 8, 1968
Phalguna 18, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 8, 1968/Phalguna 18, 1889
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BAN ON SENAS

*509. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ban the Shiva Sena, Lachet Sena and other such voluntary organizations preaching and practising communalism and sectarianism in the country; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government have power to declare an association unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 only if the association seeks to bring about secession or cession. Government of Maharashtra are vigilant in regard to the activities of the Shiv Sena and appropriate action under law will be taken if there are breaches of the law. The Central Government are also in close touch with the Assam Government regarding the activities of the Lachit Sena and have advised the State Government to take all possible steps to unearth the undercover activities of this organization and to take action against persons responsible for circulating objectionable leaflets and posters.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना हूँ कि यह बात सही नहीं है कि शिव सेना, लचैट सेना और दूसरी फिरेकेबाराना सेनायें और जमायतें भारतीय पूंजीपतियों के पैसे से और बाहरी पैसे से बनी हैं और उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से अपने कार्यक्रम का, एम्ब एण्ड आर्ग्युमेंट्स का एलान किया है। क्या शिव सेना के संभासकों ने अपने एम्ब एण्ड आर्ग्युमेंट्स से अवगत कराने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री से बम्बई में मुलाकात नहीं की ? यदि मुलाकात की थी तो उन्होंने

कौन से एम्ब एण्ड आर्ग्युमेंट्स प्रधान मंत्री के सामने रखे और उनपर प्रधान मंत्री की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a fact that the leader of Shiva Sena met the Prime Minister in Bombay and he gave her some memorandum and explained the activities of Shiva Sena. I have no information to prove whether they get funds from any particular class of people. But I have heard allegations to that effect and made publicly also.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : प्रधान मंत्री की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई—इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Prime Minister, naturally, advised them that any activities which encourage regional tensions are undesirable in the national interest. She tried to impress this on them. Mostly, she gave them a hearing.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन जमायतों की कितनी कार्यवाहियाँ ऐसी हैं, जो खुराफाती कार्यवाहियाँ हैं तथा अब तक इन के कितने लोगों को कानून के मातहत ले आया गया है तथा इनकी कार्यवाहियाँ यह साबित नहीं करती हैं कि इन को बैन कर दिया जाय ? यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने कौन सा माप बना रखा है, कौन सी सीमा बना रखी है, जहाँ पर आने के बाद सरकार इन को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, under what law can such an association be banned. Only if such an association indulges in any activity or organised activity which will ultimately lead to secession or cession of any territory of India it can be declared unlawful. So far, nothing has been proved or claimed against Shiva Sena for secession or cession of any area. Lachit Sena, certainly, is indulging in such a propaganda. About that, we are in touch with the Assam Government and the Assam Government has taken action against certain people. Nearly 20 people have been arrested, and they are making further investigations also.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : ये जितनी लखित सेना या शिव सेना या दूसरी सेनायें हैं, अखबारों में देखने से पता लगता है कि इन सबका उद्देश्य एक है—ये अपने-अपने राज्यों में अपने ही लोगों को घंघे दिलाना चाहती हैं तथा दूसरे प्रांत के लोगों के साथ इसी आधार पर फिसाद होते हैं। जहां-जहां फिसाद होते हैं, वहां पर उन लोगों में हारमोनी पैदा हो, इस दृष्टि से सरकारी लेवल पर, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के लेवल पर क्या कोई ऐसा विचार है कि सरकार की तरफ से या सोशल लोगों की तरफ से उस इलाके के लोगों को समझाने के लिये कोई योजना जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member wants us to start some sort of a propaganda machinery in this matter. Certainly, whenever an opportunity comes for putting forward our point of view correctly, we do it, and wherever we find that the things are wrong, we are condemning them also. It is true that one of the aspects of the Shiv Sena is to get employment for the local people, but I must say that even in order to get employment for the local people, encouraging any regional feeling is very bad. Therefore, we have condemned these activities as reactionary and harmful.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that, after the recent disturbances in Assam, the Lachet Sena has intensified its activities and is getting a little more organized and even one Minister of the Assam Government, Shri K. L. Tripathi, has been threatened in writing and has been asked to leave, and the Indians in general have been asked to leave before 6th June....

AN HON. MEMBER : Non-Assamese ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Indians in general.

In that context, is it a fact, as the Home Minister has admitted that the Lachet Sena is making a deliberate propaganda in secessionist tendency, that the Central Government have made a specific request to the Assam Government to declare the Lachet Sena as an illegal organisation and ban it, but the Assam Government is reluctant to ban this organisation and is justifying the existence of this organisation ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not true that the Assam Government is reluctant to

do anything which is necessary in the national interest. I have myself discussed this aspect with the Chief Minister of Assam. Naturally when he has to take a legal action, he has to take it properly. He has to get the necessary material because for declaring any organisation as unlawful, they will have to go through the judicial processes prescribed under the Act, as we have seen. Even if an organisation is declared as unlawful, it has to go before the Tribunal to prove that it is so. Naturally these aspects are being looked into. But I did not find any reluctance on the part of the Assam Government to take any lawful activity against any unlawful organisation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Have they agreed to declare it as unlawful ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. R. K. Sinha.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : In view of the fact that this is a critical period in the history of the country, is the Government of India taking any steps to call an all-Party conference, at least of those patriotic parties which swear by loyalty to the country, so that organisations like the Lachet Sena and the Shiv Sena are turned out of the political life of the country? This question is prompted by the fact....

MR. SPEAKER : No explanation is necessary.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : .. by the fact that the Praja Socialists have an electoral alliance with the Bombay Shiv Sena in the Municipal Corporation elections....

MR. SPEAKER : He may sit down. He has asked his question.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : They talk of nationalism here but do not do it in the field.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very relevant question that the hon. Member has asked. As we have explained many times on the floor of this House, a proposal is under consideration of appointing a National Integration Council where we can bring together the representatives of all political parties and important leaders of the country. It is, really speaking, in such a national forum that we can succeed in creating an atmosphere for it and in finding out some long-term solutions for it.

SHRI RANGA : They are the wrong persons to do that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गैर-कानूनी कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए एक कानून बना है। लेकिन यह जो गतिविधियाँ राज्यों में चल रही हैं क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से इस बात की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली है कि राज्य सरकारें इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार होंगी? क्या हम यह मान कर चलें कि सभी राज्य सरकारें इस कानून को अमल में लाने के लिए तैयार हैं और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन में कोई सन्देह नहीं है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that I have got any doubts about the willingness of any State Government to co-operate in this matter. For, under the law, it is the authority of the Central Government to act. Naturally, when any activity or organisation is declared as unlawful, the State Government's cooperation to implement it will certainly be necessary. But, so far, I have not come across any unwillingness.

SHRI SONAVANE : When we are denouncing some of the nefarious activities of the Shiv Sena, are Government aware that in Bombay, the PSP has joined with the Shiv Sena.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this question? How is it relevant?

SHRI SONAVANE : It is not for the hon. Member but it is for you, Sir, to rule it out if you think it is out of order. Are Government aware that the PSP has joined with the Shiva Sena in an alliance in connection with the elections to the municipal corporation, and if so, what is the view of the Government in respect of the PSP?

MR. SPEAKER : Does he want the hon. Minister to answer for the PSP? If the hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I think the Home Minister should reply to this question whether he is going to declare the PSP unlawful!

SHRI SONAVANE : The first part of any question can be answered, namely whether the PSP has joined in an alliance with the Shiva Sena in connection with the

elections to the municipal corporation, and if so, I would like to know what the hon. Minister thinks about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Fortunately for me, you have answered the question.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Except banning Sena organisations of a secret and underground character, how is it possible for the Government of India to ban organisations like the Shiva Sena, the Gopal Sena, and RSS volunteer organisation etc. etc. unless they go counter to our national aspirations? Is it not a fact that the Shiva Sena has organised itself in a democratic way with an open office and with open office-bearers? Whether Government like the activities of the Shiva Sena or not is a different matter, but this is a democratic organisation, and there is no doubt about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has asked me a political question. Even if it is democratic, there can be reactionary democratic organisations also. I think the PSP has put itself in a sort of dock, and they owe an answer to the country in this particular matter.

श्री मधु लिवये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ठाकरे तो कहते हैं कि शिव सेना के नेता के नाते मैं हिटलर हूँ। फिर लोकतन्त्र कहाँ है?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Home Minister has raised a question which requires a reply. This question has been raised by other Members also. Let it be made very clear that the PSP does not in any way help or contribute to the ideology of the Shiva Sena. What has been done is only some understanding in regard to the municipal elections. That does not amount to giving an encouragement to the Shiva Sena or the ideals for which Shiva Sena is working. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It is only a clarification of his party's position.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is the harm if the Shiva Sena advocates employment for the Maharashtrians?

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Why should he not organise the Lachit Sena also?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the hon. Minister has any remedy against these disastrous tendencies which have raised their heads in the country in the form of the Lachit Sena, the Shiva Sena, the Gopal Sena and the Kisan Sena...

SHRI UMANATH : And Venkatasubbaiah Sena also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In Calicut, thousands of green-shirt volunteers paraded in the streets urging the creation of a separate Maplasthan in the name of bringing about a Muslim majority in one district. May I know whether these aspects have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister? If so, what is his reaction? Has he communicated with the State Governments concerned so as to see that all these activities are brought under control so as to conform to the law of the land?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards this voluntary organisation of Kerala, it was discussed once in this hon. House. A part of the issue was discussed between me and the Chief Minister. It was a matter of correspondence between him and me. In one of the processions, there were some volunteers paraded as 'Prime Minister' and 'Deputy Prime Minister' and they were shown as having been 'arrested'. This was rather an undesirable activity. I pointed this out to the Chief Minister. That is all I can say about it.

I have certain information about some sort of a parade on the streets of Calicut voicing a demand for a separate district. I cannot express any view about it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The demand was for a separate Muslim majority district.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is a matter on which I do not want to express any opinion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am sorry that in spite of our already having a Jal Sena, Sthal Sena and Vayu Sena, all these Senas are coming up to defend their own rights.

AN HON. MEMBER : Lal Sena.

SHRI SONAVANE : Banerjee Sena.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not mind it.

SHRI UMANATH : Sonavane Sena.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am prepared to take Shri Sonavane in my Sena provided he leaves the Congress.

When a definite charge was made in this House by my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, that the Shiv Sena is getting

money from CIA through one of the industrialists—I do not want to mention his name which will create a furore;—although Mr. Bajaj denied it...

MR. SPEAKER : He has not only mentioned the name, but also given other details. Let him put the question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There are several Bajajs in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : We are losing time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When in spite of the fact that the industrialist has denied it, Shri Umanath has repeated it and challenged that he is in a position to prove it, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will investigate, or has already investigated, this affair? Is it a fact that they are getting money from CIA through this industrialist?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have answered this question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No. Are they getting money from CIA?

MR. SPEAKER : He explained it the other day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I seek your protection. This question has been put today. If he had answered it a month ago, he has to answer it again—I have not got that much of memory. Let him say whether he has investigated this charge or will investigate it. Let him say 'yes' or 'no' to the question whether they are getting money from CIA.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no evidence about it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : गृह मंत्रीजी बताएंगे क्या उनको यह सूचना मिली है कि गीहाटी के दंगों के बाद आसाम के अन्दर इस तरह के पोस्टर प्रचारित किए गए हैं जिन में कुछ विशेष जाति के लोगों से कहा गया है कि वह 30 जून के पहले पहले आसाम छोड़ दें वरना उनकी जान माल और जायदाद खतरे में पड़ जायगी? क्या इस तरह की सूचना मिली है कि गीहाटी में दंगों के बाद भी इस तरह की सिचुएशन है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have said such posters have appeared.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, the activities of the Shiv Sena in Bombay are:

under the pretext of protecting the interests of the sons of the soil. Is it not a fact that they have indulged in atrocious activities, looting the properties, particularly those of South Indian origin who have settled in Bombay? In this context, they have been clamouring that the State Government is behind all this move and they wanted the Centre to intervene and enquire into the matter. I would like to know, categorically from the Home Minister, in view of the fact that protection of the minority is their responsibility, what they have done to see that the interests of the minorities in Bombay are protected. Secondly, in view of the expressions given by responsible Congressmen that there is a genuine grievance of the sons of the soil—and it is a different soil—I would like to know whether the Government confirms the view that India is made up of different soils or it is of one soil.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member is putting me that question; I am very glad he put that question. There is no doubt that there is only one soil in this country, and I hope he is convinced about it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The President of the TNCC is not convinced of it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The point is, there is no use merely trying to blame everybody else. This is something very critical that is developing in our country. All of us have to look inside our hearts in this particular matter. Why start throwing stones at only Shiv Sena in Bombay? This is something where, sometimes for some small political advantage one tries to make compromises from the political point of view. I think what is more necessary in this country today is to fight regionalism, fight communalism in whatever form and wherever we find it and in whatever party we find it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My question has not been answered; what about my question about the protection of minorities?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the minorities, I did not answer that question because I have answered many times on the floor of this House : that we are bound to protect the minority interests wherever they are. And even about Shiv Sena and about the interests of the Southerners in Bombay, I can stand guarantee personally about it. The interests of the Southerners

in Bombay will be protected in all respects. In fact, even today, large numbers of families are coming to Bombay seeking employment.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : With reference to Shiv Sena, is it not true that in a democratic society it is an ugly effervescence which ought to be allowed to work itself out in due course of time? But as far as the banning is concerned, there is a fundamental right of association and no action can be taken about it. I also understand that the Communist stand against the Shiv Sena is mainly because the Shiv Sena is fighting them in their own den and with the weapons they have been using. If Shri Umanath has got any evidence let him place it before the Speaker and let him show if there is a *prima facie* case. Then, we can ask the Government to go into it. These allegations would not do. I do not belong to the community of the Shiv Sena. The Shiv Sena does operate in my constituency and I know some of those things are wrong. But to ban them would be equally wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly resume your seat? It is not a debate.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : The Maharashtra Government could take adequate action wherever there is breach of the law.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister can take care of himself. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Even the Congressmen are protecting the interests of the Shiv Sena.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : I have been opposing the Shiv Sena.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि असम के मुख्यमंत्री चालिहा साहब के बारे में भी यह शिकायत है कि वह लश्चित सेना को समर्थन दे रहे हैं तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि वह खुद भारत सरकार की ओर से कुछ लोगों को भेजेंगे, कुछ व्यक्तियों या अफसरों को यह जांच करने के लिए भेजेंगे कि यह लश्चित सेना वहां पर क्या कर रही है?

उसके साथ साथ मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि क्या इस लश्चित सेना के पीछे अचरीकी या चीनी सरकार का भी समर्थन है और उनसे

रुपया, पैसा आदि आ रहा है? मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों सवालों के उत्तर दें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the question of finding out facts is concerned, the Assam Government is giving us full cooperation. As far as the intervention by other countries in Assam is concerned at least I have no evidence about American intervention. But as I have said earlier, in the north-eastern region, Pakistan and China are naturally interested in any divisive activities that start in that part of the country.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई आदमी या अफसर वहाँ सचिव सेना की ऐक्टिविटीज के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए भेजेंगे? इस सवाल का मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to answer that question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या उद्दंडता है? मुझे इस पर सख्त ऐतराज है। किस नियम के अन्दर, किस प्रणाली के अन्दर यह कहते हैं कि मैं जवाब नहीं देना चाहता हूँ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। आप हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं। इस तरह कहने का उनको अधिकार नहीं है। जब से यह गृह मंत्री बने हैं तब से उद्दंडता से बोलने लगे हैं। जब यह सुरक्षा मंत्री थे तब इस तरह से नहीं बोलते थे। हम अपने अधिकारों के बारे में आप का संरक्षण चाहते हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is the right of the House to get an answer.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything of a secret nature which it is not proper for you to reveal, it is all right. But the question is, is there any central representative who is watching these things? That can be answered.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When I said "I do not want to answer this question" that does not mean I do not desire to give information to the House. But in this matter, it is common knowledge that we

have got arrangements to find out what is happening in other parts of the country.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा ही उस समय वह कह सकते थे।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मेरी मंशा तो यही थी आप समझे नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : दरअसल गृह मंत्री बनने के बाद आपके तरीके में फर्क आया है। आप जैसे पहले जवाब दिया करते थे वैसे ही अब भी दिया करें।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुल्क के अन्दर ला एण्ड आर्डर मेन्टेन करने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया है या नहीं?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी कर रखा है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Home Minister was good enough to say that he totally disapproves of the activities of Shiv Sena and its recent developments. But is he aware that notices are being sent to South Indian houses in Dadar and Matunga that they should quit Bombay?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Such a thing was brought to my notice about a few months ago and I had particularly drawn the attention of the local police and the State Government to it.

श्री कांबले : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिव सेना ने कोई ऐसा राष्ट्रविरोधी कार्य किया है जैसे कि असम की ललित सेना ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज जलाने और अपने संविधान का अपमान करने सम्बन्धी कार्य किये हैं और जिस तरीके से मद्रास में भी कुछ लोगों ने संविधान व राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान किया है? क्या शिव सेना द्वारा इस तरह के राष्ट्रविरोधी कार्य हुए हैं जिसके लिए कि कुछ सभासद उस पर पाबन्दी लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir; no such activities are resorted to by the Shiv Sena.

SHRI UMANATH : The hon. Minister asserted that even while regionalism is

being fought the minorities are being protected. Shri Shantilal Shah also said that if Shri Umanath has got any evidence that may be placed before the Minister. After myself and Shri Krishnamoorthi went to Bombay and concretely investigated the matter, both of us have jointly prepared a memorandum giving the details about instances of recent origin whereby the question of feeling of insecurity with regard to property of linguistic minorities in Bombay was being raised. This was submitted to the Prime Minister in person and also to the Home Minister. Last time the Home Minister said that it has been forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether any action has been taken by the Government of Maharashtra after sending that memorandum from the Central Government. If so, after the Home Minister forwarded that memorandum to the Government of Maharashtra, may I know whether the Home Minister has received any information about the concrete action taken on that by the Government of Maharashtra? If no information has been received—it is already six months, may I take it that this is an expression of non-co-operation on the part of the Government of Maharashtra in so far as putting down this activity is concerned?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir. The Memorandum that was submitted by these two hon. Members was forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra. I have had an occasion to discuss this particular matter with the representatives of the State Government. Wherever, there were some sort of vague allegations, naturally, they could not be gone into, but specific issues that were mentioned about certain incidents were investigated by the police.

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, he said that the specific issues were investigated and also that he discussed the matter with them. I want to know what action was taken.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the result of the investigation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, I will have to go into the details. At the present moment I have not got the details, but I think wherever they found evidence as a result of investigation some persons were prosecuted.

श्री बा० ना० नार्वः : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि ऐसे संगठन या संस्थायें जिनसे पृथक्ता की भावनाओं को बढ़ावा मिलता है, चाहे वह साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर हों या भाषाओं के आधार पर हों, हमारी राष्ट्रीय और भावनात्मक एकता के लिये बाधक हैं? यदि हैं, तो ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या काम कर रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, Sir, this is a general question, and I think in the course of my replies I have even indicated the line of action as far as the Government is concerned.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that there can be only one *sena* for the whole country and we associate with that word, with that conception of *sena*, various responsibilities for protecting the territorial integrity of our country and maintaining internal peace and so on, have the Government considered or, if not, would they consider, the advisability of preventing or banning any organisation calling itself '*sena*'?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think this is quite a new suggestion that the hon. Member has made. I can certainly express the concern on behalf of Government in this particular matter, the way these voluntary organisations are coming up. One peculiar problem one has to face is, there are certain voluntary organisations which have not got any military aspect in them.

SHRI RANGA : They can have any other name.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, we will have to go very carefully into this aspect. This is a new suggestion that has been made and I will have it examined.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent 35 minutes on this. Each hon. Member says that he may be allowed to put a question as if I can ignore others. I try to see that every party's view is represented. As I said, we have spent 35 minutes on one question as if other questions are not at all important. Therefore, hon. Members should not misunderstand me if I go to the next question.

Next question.

(*Re : S. Q. 510, and 522*)

SHRI NABIAR : Sir, along with Q. No. 510, Q. No. 516 also may be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Q. No. 522 also.

JOBLESS ENGINEERS

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*510. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any plan to provide jobs to jobless engineers;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and when it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken to convene a meeting of all the concerned authorities to explore the possibilities of creating more employment potentialities for unemployed engineers; and

(d) if so, what progress has been made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). The Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission is devising ways and means to increase employment opportunities for engineering graduates and diploma holders. To this end, the Planning Commission is holding detailed discussions with various Ministries and organisations in charge of development projects. A detailed plan for creating greater employment opportunities is being formulated.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Perhaps the Central Government know that governments both at the Centre and in the States execute works also through the employment of contractors. It is also known to the Government that many factories in our

country do not employ engineers for jobs which require the services of expert engineers. In view of the great unemployment position of the engineers in our country, is the Minister prepared to ask the Government for extension of construction projects departmentally and also make it compulsory for all factories to employ qualified engineers ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : These two view points were discussed by the Planning Commission. It has been suggested that (a) all contractors must appoint qualified engineers and (b) any work up to Rs. 25 lakhs must be entrusted to engineers. We have also studied the problem of employing engineers in small factories. It requires a modification in the Factories Act. We will do it, because we have accepted the principle.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Recently, the unemployed engineers submitted a memorandum to the Government requesting them to create a pool of unemployed engineers. Is the Government prepared to concede this demand ? Secondly, would they consider the desirability of giving some allowances to the engineers until they get some employment ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I think that the House would like to know the various ways and means that we have considered. If you will kindly permit, I can give the details.

MR. SPEAKER : He need not read the whole report. He can give a short reply to the question. If there is a full report, it may be placed on the Table of the House.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not final; it is under discussion. The Planning Commission convened a meeting of all the Ministries and other organisations and suggested various measures to be adopted to meet the requirements. The intake in the technical institutions should be regulated in relation to the capacity of institutions to provide quality education. The procedures both in public and private sector undertakings should be streamlined and speeded up. The Central and State Governments should expedite the recruitment of engineers to unfilled vacancies on a priority basis. Since there is a large number of posts in the army and Military Engineering Service—several thousands, I am told—under the compulsory liability

scheme against State quota, it would be advisable that direct recruitment of engineers to defence establishments be stepped up. A pool, as suggested by the hon. Member, for the engineers retrenched from the completed projects should be created and appointments for the new projects should be made out of this pool. The practice of making thorough investigations of projects such as irrigation and power should be re-established and detailed reports and estimates drawn up for projects to be undertaken during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plan. Survey work, such as hydrological survey, survey of river basins etc. needed for future planned development of the country should be undertaken on a priority basis. Programmes should be undertaken for accelerating the utilisation of irrigation works already completed. There should be practical training of engineering personnel for a specific period, which will cover about 3,000 to 4,000 engineer. Qualified engineering personnel should be encouraged to take up small-scale industrial projects through grant of loans by the State Governments. A special scheme for the purpose is being drafted in consultation with the concerned organisations. The development of consultancy firms should be encouraged by making consultancy reports necessary with the applications for financial assistance from the public sector financial institutions. A proposal to step up expenditure on research and development is under consideration. These are the various ways and means that we are considering.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The hon. Minister has enumerated the steps that he is likely to take to absorb the existing jobless engineers. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the likely number of engineering graduates from the Indian universities in the course of the next five years and the effective steps which are contemplated by the Government to avoid the unpardonable culpable dereliction of the solemn obligation of Government to save these new engineers at least from the ignominy, humiliation and misfortune of unemployment; whether any scheme is under contemplation of the Government to encourage firms of large number of co-operative societies of engineers for manufacturing purposes and to undertake contracts in which liberal finan-

cial assistance may be given by the Government in addition to other facilities, and, if such a scheme is not under contemplation, will the hon. Minister assure the House that he would formulate such a scheme?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I think, I have covered this.

MR. SPEAKER : He was a little late. He has answered it earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to supplement the question put by my hon. friend, Shri Ganesh Ghosh. His question was very pungent and pertinent. He asked whether Government is going to start a pool and pay some sort of an allowance or unemployment dole to these engineers. May I remind the hon. Minister that in the case of those engineers who are coming from foreign countries there is a pool, called the Scientific Pool or the Pool of Engineers, and they are getting about Rs. 400 only because they come from foreign countries and this country has no place for them? I would like to know whether he is aware that almost all the boys who are completing their courses from the engineering colleges have been denied employment in all corners and the time has come when some young boys may even commit suicide because there is a race between unemployment and starvation. I would like to know whether Government will pursue this matter and see that they are paid some allowance before they actually commit suicide or take drastic steps.

SHRI UMANATH : Before the Government commits suicide.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I personally do not believe in giving doles to anyone. To enable them to earn money we have to arrange for employment opportunities, whether it is self-generating or created by other industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How will they survive?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I think, Shri Banerjee should advise them not to commit suicide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can only advise them. I cannot give them employment.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was a very bad answer that Shri Banerjee should advise the engineers not to commit suicide.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : He suggested doles.... (Interruption.)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the desirability of allowing our young engineers to seek employment in other developing countries besides the things he is considering ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Surely.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं बिल्कुल सीधा-सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका घुमा फिराकर जवाब न दिया जाय। ये जो इंजीनियर हैं इनको जब तक काम नहीं मिलता है, जब तक प्लानिंग कमीशन इन की बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर विचार करती है या कैबिनेट कोई फैसला लेती है, तब तक इनको बचा कर रखने की जिम्मेदारी बिल्कुल आपकी है या नहीं, इसके बारे में आप पर-सनली कुछ फील करते हैं या नहीं। क्या आपका यह विचार है या नहीं कि यह बहुत खराब बात है। अगर आप इसको फील करते हैं तो क्या आप गवर्नमेन्ट को रिकोमेन्ड करेंगे कि उनको कुछ फाइनेंशल मदद दो जाए ताकि वे जिन्दा रह सकें इंजीनियर का काम करने के लिए ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : He asks me whether I am personally concerned or not. I can assure the hon. Member that I am very much personally concerned because I trained myself thousands of engineers. But, as I said, I do not agree to give them doles. We are trying to find out vocations for them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not call it doles; call it scholarship.

SHRI UMANATH : Before putting the question, I am going to refer to the second part of my question (No. 516) which is put to the Education Minister with regard to the arrest and release of students. I do not want the Education Minister to say that it is not within his power. Since it has been admitted, either he must reply or the Home Minister who is here should reply.

Now, I want to know how many engineering students who have taken part in

demonstrations in Delhi have been arrested and how many have been released. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any decision to release them all without any prosecution.

MR. SPEAKER : It is Q. 516. Yes, he may give the answer.

DEMONSTRATION BY ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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*516. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Engineering students from different States demonstrated before Parliament on the 12th February, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of students have been arrested; and

(e) if so, total number of arrests made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the students is that adequate employment opportunities should be provided for technical personnel.

(c) The Government are already considering various measures to utilise the services of technical personnel.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 224. It is understood that all have been released.

I can tell the House that the students of various engineering colleges in the country who went on strike met and decided to go back to their States. They have withdrawn the strike. I am told, all of them have been released.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
Several people have not been released in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बक्शी : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह पता है कि मुब्तलिफ स्टेड्स ने इंजीनियरों की बहुत-सी पोस्ट्स को इन एबोएंस रख छोड़ा है जिन को भरा नहीं जा रहा है। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि सब को आप ले लें तो हजारों तक यह तादाद जाती है। चौथे प्लान के वजूद में न आने की वजह से इस वक्त तक उनको इन एबोएंस रखा गया है। चूंकि चौथा प्लान आ रहा है। और बहुत-सी प्रिलिमनरीज भी आनी हैं इस वास्ते क्या मिनिस्टर साहब वेरियस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को एडवाइज करेंगे इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट को रिलीव करने के लिए कि स्टेटअवे उन पोस्ट्स को फिल अप कर लें।

[किया منسٹر صاحب کو یہ پتہ ہے کہ مختلف سٹیٹس نے انجینروں کی بہت سی پوسٹس کو ان ایبے اینس رکھ چھوڑا ہے جن کو بھرا نہیں جا رہا ہے۔ میرا اپنا خیال ہے کہ سب کو آپ لے لیں تو ہزاروں تک یہ تعداد جاتی ہے۔ چوتھے پلان کے وجود میں نہ آنے کی وجہ سے اس وقت تک ان کو ان ایبے اینس رکھا گیا ہے۔ چونکہ چوتھا پلان آ رہا ہے اور بہت سی پریلیمینریز بھی آئی ہیں اس واسطے کہ منسٹر صاحب ویرس سٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کو ایڈوائز کریں گے اس ڈسٹریکٹ کو ریلیف کرنے کے لئے کہ سٹیٹس کو ان پوسٹس کو فیل کر لیں]

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I agree with the hon. Member's suggestion. I have already said it is being taken up with the State Governments to appoint engineers in the vacant posts and also appoint them for the future survey works and projects.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : What about posts which have been kept in abeyance ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : There are so many engineers who are out of employment. It seems either there is some defect in planning on the part of Education Ministry or there is no proper co-ordination between the Education Ministry and the Planning Commission. In view of this, may I know whether the Education Ministry is considering to work out a scheme so that in future such things do not happen ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : From 1951-52, the Ministry of Education, in consultation with the State Governments and Planning Commission, undertook this programme of expansion of institutions. But, unfortunately, there is now a big recession in industries. The Fourth Plan Projects, for some reason or other, have not been implemented. Only during the last two or three years, due to all these factors, there is unemployment. Now this is why we are consistently asking the Man-Power Committee and the Planning Commission to give us a forecast as to their future requirements. Pending this examination, we have already advised, most reluctantly, to the Chief Ministers and the education institutions to reduce seats according to the local conditions. We can only do that. We do not have firm figures of estimated needs.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक साधारण नहीं, बल्कि एक विशेष सवाल पूछना है। घनबाद के इंडियन माइनिंग स्कूल में, देश के कोने-कोने से चुने गए छात्र, विभिन्न इंजीनियरिंग विभागों में सात सालों की विशेष शिक्षा पाते हैं, जैसे पेट्रोलियम टेक्नालोजी, माइनिंग टेक्नालोजी। लेकिन भारत सरकार की पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री अपने विभागों में, आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन में मामूली बी० एस० सी० को नौकरी देते हैं, लेकिन जिन्होंने सात साल का विशेष प्रशिक्षण पाया है, उनको नहीं देते हैं। उसी तरह माइनिंग डिपार्टमेंट हाई स्कूल पास लड़कों को दो साल का डिपार्टमेंटल एग्जामिनेशन पास करने के बाद नौकरी देता है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक-एक लड़के पर

दस-दस हजार रुपया खर्च कर, सात सालों की पढ़ाई के बाद, जिन लड़कों को तैयार किया है, उनको नौकरी नहीं देता है। बाकी लोगों की बेरोजगारी की बात छोड़िये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री सहोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह कम से कम पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री और माइनिंग विभाग से बात करके यह काम करायेंगे, वर्ना केन्द्र में शिक्षा मंत्री की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I fully agree with the hon. Member in what he has said. It is a fact that these courses were started on the advice of the Petroleum Ministry. It is also a fact, as the hon. Member said, that those boys who underwent these courses have not been absorbed by that Ministry. This was brought to my notice last month and we have taken up the matter with them. We shall try to see that they are employed by the Ministry for the purpose for which the specialised courses were started in Dhanbad.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : There are offers from developed countries like Canada and the United States for employment and study programmes. There are also offers from developing countries like the African countries for employment. Will the Government consider the possibility of deputing some of our talented engineers for study and employment, so that our employment problem may be solved?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have replied to that question. Wherever there is a possibility, anywhere in the world, we allow them to go.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Among the causes given for the unemployment are that the economy has not developed as was expected, that the economy is held up due to recession, and that there is idle capacity. I would like to find out from the Minister whether, in addition to all those reasons he has made out from the Planning Commission, he would add one more reason, one more objective, that the development of idle capacity should be taken up as a separate subject.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I can assure the hon. Member that I have personally taken

up that matter—to utilise the idle capacity of the workshops and factories.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Is it possible for the Government to secure avenues of employment for our engineers in the developing countries which may require engineering personnel?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes; we are doing it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In all the industrial-ly advanced countries, in all the factories it is a condition precedent that there must be a research wing and development wing attached to the factory and without that, no licensing is done. But in this country there is no such stipulation and the hon. Minister has stated that he is thinking in terms of that. Will it be possible for the Government to stipulate the condition that all industries must have a research wing? By that, the development of the industry will go on, the quality would also improve and it will absorb many engineers. This will be a permanent solution to the problem. Will he consider it?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : This has been my view-point, as the hon. Member said, for the last 8 or 10 years. Now that I am here, I am pursuing this matter very seriously.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : सिर्फ आंध्र प्रदेश में इस समय छः हजार इंजीनियर बेकार हैं और हर साल तीन हजार विद्यार्थी इंजीनियरी की परीक्षा पास करते हैं। उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। अब वे लोग अपने घर की चीजें भी बेचने लगे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उन लोगों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में जो योजना बनाई जा रही है, वह कब पूरी होगी।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : In Andhra Pradesh....

एक ज्ञानीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिए।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने बहुत से इंजीनियरों को बर्खास्त कर दिया है।

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have dismissed them. We are trying to impress on them, *हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं*, so that they can employ them again.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon. Minister has said that there is idle capacity in many of the engineering colleges and admission is being cut down. There are separate educational and technical institutions and engineering colleges opened by the military and also by the railways, and they are taking their engineers and other technical personnel from those institutions. In view of the fact that we have too many colleges now, can we not ask the military and the railways not to open their own engineering or military colleges so that there is no duplication of effort and the boys coming out of the engineering colleges and schools elsewhere could be absorbed by them? There is also the fact that our engineering colleges have become very prestigious and the training given there is much more theoretical than practical, and, therefore, the boys who come out of these colleges are not very much fit for practical work. Therefore, will a practical bias be given to the teaching in the engineering colleges?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not agree to his first suggestion that the institutions that are being run by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Defence should be closed. They are training them for a particular specialised purpose. They take a limited number only for specialised jobs and are not affecting the general pool of engineers. As for the second suggestion, I agree with the hon. Member that our education so far has been a bit theoretical. We are now changing it so as to make it more practical-biased.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : There are two problems that are facing these engineers. In the first place, they are holding posts which do not require their qualifications. Secondly, may I know whether Government have created a panel to give them some money every month before they could be employed? May I know whether the hon. Minister would think of constituting a panel of these unemployed engineers so as to give them some subsistence money before they could be fully employed in some concern?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not possible to do that, but as I have already said, we are finding out more places for training of the fresh graduates who are coming for a year or two with stipends so that they could be employed.

SHRI S. KUNDU : In India there are about 70,000 engineers and technicians who are unemployed....

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : 70,000?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes, 70,000.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, the number is not so much important. Let him come to the question now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It means very much. It shows that even after twenty years, though we are boasting that our economy is taking off, actually our economy is grounding and grounding for a disaster. This is a great disaster. This breeds frustration and also indiscipline among our young engineers. As it happened, when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was going to address a convocation, a boy came and said 'I do not want this degree, but give me bread'. This kind of thing will grow if Government are not going to do something immediately to provide employment to these 70,000 engineers and diploma holders. Therefore, I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the time for suggestion. This is the question Hour.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I suggest to the hon. Minister that he may form a rural development engineering force and form a pool of engineers where he could absorb all the engineers and give them some sort of allowance till they are taken over by other departments so that they could go and serve in the rural areas which have been much neglected so far? Let him try with this experiment.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As regards the first part of the question giving a figure of 70,000, I would be very grateful if the hon. Member could give me the list, because the number that we have received from the Directorate-General of Employment is about 7,000 graduates and 28,000 diploma-holders. I would like to have this detailed information as it will help us to plan. I have already answered the second part.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : A large number of students who courted arrest and pleaded guilty of violation of section 144 have been convicted and this acts as a bar on reinstatement in service. May I request the hon. Minister to direct the State Governments to see that this conviction does not operate as a disqualification for employment?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : If I know the names of the States, I will write to them.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : In view of the fact that according to the Minister himself 7,000 graduates are idle and the fact this figure is likely to rise in the coming years, instead of providing them jobs, have Government got any scheme to provide them with some work giving them some advance and other facilities to start some small-scale industries where they can use their technical knowledge to increase production in the country and also keep themselves gainfully employed?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Yes, first we will cover thousands of boys by giving them practical training. We are also organising a scheme so that they can work in a consolidated way.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय देश के अन्दर काफी तादाद में इंजीनियर्स बेकार हैं। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा नियम बनायेगी कि जब तक इन जीनियरों को काम नहीं मिलता, तब तक इनकी पढ़ाई कुछ दिनों के लिये बन्द कर दी जाये? दूसरे—अपने देश में इस समय कितने विदेशी इंजीनियर काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या बताइये?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : To train an engineer requires five years and to train a diploma-holder it takes about three years. We have established the institutions after getting equipment and staff. We do not propose to close them down. But we have taken a decision not to expand the facilities.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी इंजीनियरों की संख्या नहीं बताई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during question hour.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह तो नियम के अनुसार रख रहा हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय। नियम सं० 54 के मुताबिक इस शार्ट नोटिस-क्वेश्चन पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैंने काल-एटेंशन दिया था, लेकिन आपने उसको डिस-एलाऊ कर दिया और उसकी सूचना आपने मुझे नहीं दी, लेकिन शार्ट नोटिस-क्वेश्चन आपने एक्सेप्ट किया है। नियम के अनुसार आपने मंत्रालय से बात की है, तभी आपने इसको मंजूर किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने किस नियम के मुताबिक मुझे सूचना नहीं दी, मेरा काल-एटेंशन आपने क्यों डिस-एलाऊ किया?

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question is also part of Questions.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

BLAZE OF FIRE IN THE WATERS OF GANGA NEAR MONGHYR

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SNQ 5. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a blaze of fire in the waters of the Ganga near Monghyr and Jamalpur on the 3rd March, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this fire was caused due to the overflow of petroleum from the Barauni Oil Refinery;

(c) whether water supply to Monghyr-Jamalpur towns had been stopped due to the water having been contaminated with petrol; and

(d) whether Government have enquired into matter and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The Government, on receipt of the news about the fire, ordered Indian Oil Corporation to get an immediate report as to the facts. An expert from the Central Water & Power Commission was also sent and is assisting in the assessment of the situation. The matter is under investigation.

(c) The water supply in Monghyr-Jamalur had been temporarily interrupted as a precautionary measure.

I may add that since then there has been an order by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Monghyr, asking the General Manager, of the Barauni Refinery to stop the discharge of the effluents of the refinery into the river. In view of this and the gravity of the situation and the various allegations made, I directed yesterday evening that the refinery should be shut down for the time being.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की सूचना सदन में क्यों नहीं दी कि कल दूषित पानी की वजह से मुंघेर में 6 आदमियों की मौतें हो गई हैं तथा बरौनी रिफाइनरी से यह कचरा, तेल आदि गंगा में बड़े पैमाने पर मिलाया जा रहा है। गंगा जल का इस तरह से अशुद्ध होना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। मैंने इसके बारे में तीन-चार रोज पहले प्रधानमंत्री जी को सूचना दी थी, अगर इन चार दिनों के बीच में सख्त कार्यवाही की जाती तो शायद ये मौतें न होतीं।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से सवाल यह है कि क्या उनका ध्यान इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के बम्बई के एक प्रवक्ता के बयान की ओर गया है—वह बम्बई से बयान देते हैं कि हमारा इसमें कोई दोष नहीं है, बरौनी रिफाइनरी से गंगा में तेल और कचरा नहीं जा रहा है। क्या गंगा की धारा में यह अचानक उत्पन्न हो गया है ?

दूसरे—जब तक इस की पूरी जांच नहीं हो जाती, क्या सरकार बरौनी रिफाइनरी के

अधिकारियों को यह हिदायत देगी कि आइन्दा इस तरह का कचरा, तेल या कोई भी रसायन गंगा में न छोड़ा जाय। अगर इसके लिये रिफाइनरी को कुछ समय के लिये बन्द भी करना पड़े तो उसके लिये सरकार सोचे। साथ ही साथ क्या मुंघेर की जनता को शुद्ध पानी देने के लिये क्या टंकियों आदि का इंतजाम सेना के जरिये या केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिये किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The Government have noted with very great regret the report of deaths this morning. Yesterday, on hearing some such rumour, I directed the Secretary to contact the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bihar, and yesterday the Chief Secretary said he was not aware. This morning again on receipt of the newspaper report, I myself directed the Secretary to contact again the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary said that he had also received reports. That is one aspect of the matter.

As regards the discharge of the effluent, as I said, I do not think it is fair to the House or to anybody if I now give any finding without proper investigation. But I might give for the information of the House a little background of it. The matter justifies, and requires, a thorough probe and investigation. There is no doubt about it. About the discharge of effluents into the river, it happens in the case not only of Barauni but also in respect of Gauhati and Koyali refineries. It is normal; the permissible limit is fixed. The quantum of oil that the effluent might contain is fixed. In this case also, it has been fixed with the approval of the Bihar Government. But in this particular case, whether, it is only that quantity which has gone in or it is anything else is a matter for investigation. I do not think it will be fair for me to express an opinion. Certainly, if it is found on enquiry that anybody is at fault, we will certainly take the most stringent measures. There can be no question about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि सेना या केन्द्र सरकार टंकियों के द्वारा

वहां पर पीने का पानी, पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? डेढ़-दो लाख की आबादी जमालपुर और मुंगेर की है, वहां पर रेलवे का कारखाना भी है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : An officer of the Central Water and Power Commission has gone there at our instance. He is now on the spot, and I am sure the State Government and he are now in the picture, and if any assistance is needed from the Central Government certainly we will do everything possible.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या किसी अन्य जगह से कोई ऐसी तात्कालिक योजना बनाई जा रही है जिस से जमालपुर को और मुंगेर को पर्याप्त पानी की सप्लाई हो सके? आप बिहार सरकार के बारे में जो कहना हो वह कहिए। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी कोई दायित्व है। आप के कारखाने की वजह से सब कुछ हुआ है। मुंगेर की जनता का, बिहार की सरकार का और म्युनिसिपैलिटी का कोई दोष नहीं है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तात्कालिक तौर पर पानी की सप्लाई के बारे में क्या कर रही है। प्रधान मंत्री या संबंधित मंत्री जो कोई भी हों, इस का उत्तर दें।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Whatever assistance is required by the State Government, certainly they will ask and we will give. But about the statement by Mr. Limaye that it is caused by discharge from Barauni refinery, I would say that that is the subject-matter for investigation.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर अभी नहीं आ रहा है कि तात्कालिक तौर पर पानी सप्लाई की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : They are investigating it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पूछ रहा था कि तात्कालिक वाटर सप्लाई की को योजना बनाई जा रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : That also has been answered. He said, if the State Government ask for anything, the Central Government are prepared to give assistance about the supply of water. I have heard it and I am satisfied.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know whether it is a fact that due to the negligence of somebody in the refinery and also due to some mechanical failure, refuse amounting to about 1,600 tonnes with a much higher oil content than permitted by the public health department of Bihar was dumped into the Ganga and whether any sample was collected from the floats and later analysed to find out the actual oil content of the float?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have no report that such dump has been made, but as I said, I do not want to prejudice any investigation into this and I want to keep an open mind. As regards water testing, even on the 3rd and 4th, reports came and our people did go and test it. Actually the distance is about 40 miles. From Barauni refinery, the refuse has to go by pipeline for 6 miles, in the sandy belt for 8 miles, and along the river for 40 miles. Monghyr is at that distance. All these are matters for investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about the latter part of my question whether they have collected samples and analysed them and if so what is the oil content of the floats?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I can give those figures. Sample of water drawn at the suction intake raw water pump at Kastha Harai Ghat—12 parts per million. Sample of discharge water from raw water raising main after pump at Kastha Harai Ghat—6 parts per million. Sample of discharge water from raw water raising main at Kastha Harai Ghat—20 parts per million. Sample of sludge from near suction of line of pump as collected on—2-3-68—I think, Sir, the date should be 4-3-68—by them 55%. Sample of sludge from Jamalpur raw water pumping station 0.44%. The permissible limit in this refuse at the point of discharge, I understand, is about 30 or 40 parts per million.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि बरौनी आयल रिफाइनरी के अधिकारियों ने जो यह बयान

दिया है कि यह वेस्ट रिफाइनरी का नहीं है तो उसके लिए अधिकारियों पर कोई ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह गंगा का पानी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से भी बहता है और वहां के बहुत से आदमी और बहुत से मवेशी उस पानी को पीते हैं और मरते हैं तो उनको आगाह करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ? शहर के आदमी तो रिफाइनड पानी पीते हैं परन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया है, उनको आगाह किया है या नहीं ? और उन अधिकारियों पर, जो कि कहते हैं कि रिफाइनरी का वेस्ट नहीं है, क्या ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : My hon. friend is probably referring to the statement which has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* today. I am afraid the headline is strictly not correct. The headline says "Refinery says it is not involved". But actually, the relevant portion of it which relates to this is as follows, under the headline Bombay.

"The Indian Oil Corporation has categorically denied reports that a stretch of water which went ablaze near Kashtaharni Ghat off Monghyr town was due to a possible leakage of the product's pipeline traversing along the bank of the Ganga."

On the receipt of this report I consulted my officers and asked them why this report was given. They said that they inspected on the spot and found no leakage. Also, I am told that technically if there is any leakage even a small drop in the pressure of the refinery would be noticed immediately. There was no report of any drop of pressure to indicate any leakage in the pipeline.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जो आदमी और मवेशी पानी पियेंगे वे मरेंगे तो उनके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ? उनको आगाह किया गया है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered that. When Limaye asked that question, he answered it categorically. He said that

the State Government also made some proposals about water supply to the town. He also said that the Government of India also will give whatever assistance is possible.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शहर के सम्बन्ध में बताया गया लेकिन मैं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में पूछ रहा हूँ । मेरा प्रश्न तो दूसरा है । यहां के सब मंत्री झूठ बोलते हैं ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Here again, we should not forget that there is a State Government in Bihar who are also fully seized of the matter, who are also chiefly concerned with the welfare of the rural people here. Again, whatever assistance we are asked, we will give.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, this is not the first time that the waters of Indian rivers have been polluted by harmful chemical discharges. In the river Viswamitri in Baroda the water has been permanently polluted and it is no more suitable for drinking. Not long ago the citizens of Delhi were affected by jaundice for similar reason. When this problem arose in foreign countries they developed a modern technology by which they started consuming this type of discharge locally on the spot without discharging it in the river. May I know whether Government propose to take similar action to prevent such discharge into rivers and, secondly, whether these factories are abiding by the necessary rules and regulations while discharging these things to prevent pollutions which may prove dangerous to human lives ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I beg of this House not to prejudice this particular case till the inquiry is complete. If there is anything wrong, whatever steps are necessary to rectify the defects will be taken.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, I asked two specific questions. I want to know whether they will consider adopting modern technology as in other countries. Secondly, I want to know whether industrial regulations are being properly adhered to by these factories to prevent discharge which may prove dangerous to human lives ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This is a suggestion which can be looked into.

श्री न० ता० बास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 3 व 4 तारीख को मुंगेर में ही था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 3 तारीख को जो गंगा में आग लगी, उसमें निम्न डैमेज हुआ—आप उससे परिचित हैं या नहीं—वह मैं पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ :—

- (i) the town went without water for three days affecting two lakh population;
- (ii) regular bath in river stopped;
- (iii) several hundred maunds of fish died in water or rotted after fishing;
- (iv) fire broke out at the surface of Ganges which burnt several boats and had to be extinguished by fire brigade;
- (v) nearly 500 prisoners in Monghyr jail had to go without food or water and similar was the fate of schools and colleges and their hostels and two hospitals. and
- (vi) Monghyr Municipality had to renovate its entire water works costing lakhs of rupees as poisonous kerosene product passed through it.

May I know if and when the Government would give compensation for the damages and loss of property?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Even day before yesterday I myself asked this question. I asked the Special Secretary of my Ministry to find out from the Chief Secretary the damage to property and lives. He could not give any information. So, we are still awaiting a report about the damage.

श्री न० ता० बास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से दूसरा सवाल पूछना है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। डा० सुशीला नैयर।

श्री न० ता० बास : 6 लोग अभी मरे और अन्य लोग भी तरह-तरह की बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं और वहाँ के लोगों में

एक्यूट डाइरिया, नॉसिया और स्टोमेकपेन और इसी तरह की और दूसरी बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कितने और लोगों के मर जाने के बाद यह कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात सोची जाएगी....?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत अच्छा सवाल आप ने पूछा है।

डा० सुशीला नैयर : यह सवाल मुंगेर के 6 लोगों की मृत्यु से उठा है लेकिन यह खाली मुंगेर का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह एक अखिल भारतीय सवाल है। इस देश में इंडस्ट्रीज वाले, पेट्रोलियम वाले सभी के सभी इतना जहर डाल रहे हैं कि इंडस्ट्रियल ऐफेक्टु-एंस के रूप में हमारी नदियों में कितनी मृत्युएं और होंगी यह कहना कठिन है। रिवर पोल्यूशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये जो विधेयक बनाने के बारे में दो एक साल आगे यहाँ कहा गया था वह कहां तक पहुंचा है यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ। और इस बारे में पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ क्या सम्बन्ध है? दूसरे यह जो परमिसिबल लेवल बतलाते हैं तेल की यह किस के साथ बैठ कर तय की गयी थी? जो लेवल है वहाँ भी बहुत ऊंची है और एक बड़ी खतरनाक परिस्थिति आज देश में मौजूद है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने इजाजत दी थी इस बात की?

डा० सुशीला नैयर : इजाजत देने का सवाल ही नहीं उठा था।

My question is to what extent is there co-ordination and consultation between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Petroleum and who has settled these permissible levels. Secondly, what is the progress of the control on river pollution legislation in India because many of the rivers here are being polluted?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regards co-ordination between this Ministry and the Health Ministry, I may point out that even in this letter which was given to

us by the Bihar Government officers it is stated :

"I now write to inform you that the Government and Public Health Engineering Department will have no objection if the treated waters from the refinery along with storm waters are discharged into the Ganges at the point and in the manner specified in Mr. Sanyal's comprehensive report."

At that time when the scheme was formulated, we did thus obtain the sanction of the Public Health Department of the Bihar Government. As regards the general issue of pollution of various river waters etc. I am sure my friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, or whoever is concerned, would be able to enlighten us better on this subject.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जिस तरीके से मंत्री महोदय, जवाब दे रहे हैं उससे लगता है कि इतना बड़ी घटना होने के बाद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के प्रति पूर्ण तरीके से जागरूक नहीं है। आप ने भी उत्तरों में सुना होगा कि मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस की बाबत उन्होंने अपने स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी से कहा, स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी ने बिहार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी से कहा तो क्या यह मंत्री जी बिहार के सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं कर सकते थे और क्या यहां से प्रधान मंत्री जी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात चीत करके इसको हल नहीं कर सकते थे। जिन्हें पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है उन के वास्ते पीने का पानी का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते थे।

श्री न० ता० दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या बतलाऊं? मेरी बाहें अभी तक दर्द कर रही हैं। दो दिन तक मैंने स्वयं कुएं से पानी भर भर कर खुद अपने लिए, मोहल्ले वालों के लिए व बूढ़ी और विधवाओं को पानी दिया है जहां पर कि कुओं की गहराई 40 हाथ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्दर, आर्दर। श्री बाजपेयी अपना प्रश्न पूरा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह समझा जाय कि ऐसे मौकों पर भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री लोग बगैर अपने सचिवों की सहायता के अपना काम नहीं कर सकते? जहां इस तरह से संकट पैदा हुआ है वहां के लिए भी वह दफ्तरी लेविल से ऊपर उठ कर उसको हल नहीं कर सकते? हजारों साल से गंगा बह रही है मगर उस की पवित्रता समाप्त नहीं हुई लेकिन इन के राज्य में यह पवित्रता भी समाप्त हो गयी है और फिर भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री इस बारे में प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उन को सदन का समाधान कराना चाहिए और जिन्हें पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है उन के लिए पानी को मुहैया करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाय।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In fairness to the Ministry, I would like to point out to my hon. friend that there is also a responsibility on the ministers of the Bihar Government. So far, up to this minute, we have not—officially this Ministry has not—received any information from the Bihar Government. But that does not matter. We ourselves took the initiative and I thought—it is a matter of personal judgement—that the quickest way to get factual information is through the Chief Secretary because he is a permanent officer who will be available always and who would have been in touch with the District Magistrate.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा वह बिहार की सरकार बनाई हुई है प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद हैं उन्हें बोलना चाहिए। वह आखिर बोलती क्यों नहीं?

श्री न० ता० दास : यह बरोनी से लेकर मुंगेर तक जो 50 मील का क्षेत्र है वह किनारे के लोग गंगा के पानी पर निर्भर हैं, उस में वह नहाते हैं, उसका पानी वह खुद पीते हैं और अपने मवेशियों को पिलाते हैं वह आज बेचारे मर रहे हैं और तरह-तरह की बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. You cannot ask whenever you choose; you cannot get up and shout like this.

श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंगा का पवित्र जल केवल मुंगेर में ही विषाक्त हो गया है या आगे की ओर भी विषाक्त हुआ है, यदि आगे की ओर भी वह हुआ है तो कितने मील तक वह हुआ है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : All these are being investigated.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Previously such a thing happened with the Gauhati Refinery also when the Gauhati Refinery discharged its crude oil refuse into the Brahmaputra and the water of the river was polluted and made unfit for drinking. Thank God, the waters of the Brahmaputra did not catch fire! Brahmaputra, you know, is a male river; it is the *putra* of Brahma. Whatever that might be, the same thing has happened now in the case of the Barauni Refinery. In that context may I know whether our Government have asked the different refineries not to discharge their refuse of crude oil and all that into the waters of rivers nearby, whether it is the Ganga or the Brahmaputra?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : First of all, I would like to beg of my hon. friend again not to pass judgement on the Barauni Refinery and keep it suspended till we make an investigation and get a report.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : His point was that it is a male river; that is why it did not catch fire.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I just wanted to know whether Government have issued any instructions to the refineries, whether at Gauhati or at Barauni, not to discharge their refuse in rivers.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When these refineries are designed they are designed in consultation with the various public authorities and the quantum of oil discharge, if any, in the refuse, taking into account the safety and the hazard or otherwise to public health, is kept in mind when it is decided. It is only when they are satisfied that the quantum of oil, if any,

which goes into the water is not such as to cause hazard to public health that the scheme is sanctioned. What has happened in this particular case we will inquire into.

श्री शशिमूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाजवादी राजा और प्रजातंत्री पंडित से गंगा की पवित्रता की बात मैंने सुनी। कानपुर में और हरिद्वार से लेकर कलकत्ता तक अंग्रेजी जमाने में जितने गंदे नाले थे सब गंगा में डाले गये लेकिन उस वक्त किनी ने यह पवित्रता का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया....

श्री मधुलिमये : हम ने हमेशा उठाया है।

श्री शशिमूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के जमाने में गंगा और जमना पवित्र नहीं रह सकती और उस की वजह यह है कि औद्योगिकीकरण जब होता है तो उस औद्योगिकीकरण के साथ-साथ हम उस का रैफ्यूज कहां डालें इस की नीति पहले बननी चाहिए।

वहां ओरियन्टल पेपर मिल है बिड़ला जी की। उस का मारा रैफ्यूज शाहडोल के पास नदी में पड़ता है और 60 मील तक सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती तथा कोई भी पानी नहीं पी सकता। यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है। जब तक हमारे देश में लोग मिनरल वाटर की तरफ नहीं जायेंगे तब तक यह प्रश्न हल नहीं हो सकता।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जहां तक पानी की सप्लाई का सवाल है, अगर बिहार सरकार कुछ मदद मांगेगी तो वह देगे। लेकिन जैसा सरकार को मालूम है बिहार सरकार अपने मंत्रिमंडल को बचाने में लगी हुई है, उन को इस काम के लिये फुर्सत नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन लोगों को पानी साफ करने में कुछ सहायता करेगी, खुद कुछ इनिशिएटिव लेगी?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I want to assure hon. Members that we are fully aware of the situation. We are going into it with the Health Ministry and with the Government and officials of Bihar to see what urgent measures can be taken.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It is not a permanent solution or a remedy by issuing just instructions to respective industries and also the refineries as the hon. Minister referred to. It is not a question of the Ganges or any other river being polluted by the industries because we are developing our chemical industries by leaps and bounds and this is bound to be there. The other day, I read that due to the pollution of water, three elephants of the Gemini Circus died while bathing in the lake near Baroda. The water was polluted by fertiliser in the river of Vishwamitri. In 30 villages, well waters are also polluted. So, it is a general question where our chemical industries are coming up, not only refineries but fertiliser and other chemicals also. In view of this, may I know whether Government will come to a certain decision to bring early legislation regarding the pollution of water?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it so many times.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस बरौनी के तेल-शोधक कारखाने की वजह से गंगा का पानी खराब हुआ है जिस से 6 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई और इस तरह से पानी के मिलावट की यह समस्या आज सदन के सामने आई। लोगों को साफ सुथरा पानी नहीं मिला खास तौर से नदी वाला पानी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के लिये कोई योजना प्रधान मंत्री के सामने विचाराधीन है, चाहे वह कारखानों की गन्दगी हो चाहे शहरों का मल-मूत्र हो, जो कि नदियों में जाता है। क्या इस को समाप्त करने की या उस को दूसरी तरफ मोड़ने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है? यदि है तो वह क्या है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I already explained the precautions taken when starting any new industry. If in this case investigation reveals any defect, we shall certainly take advantage of it and examine the whole system.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : गंगा में यह दुबारा आग लगी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो जलने वाली चीज गंगा में पहुँचती है उस का जलावन के रूप में कहीं दूसरी जगह उपयोग कर के गंगा को दूषित होने से बचाया जा सकता है और उस के साथ ही साथ देश के लिए कुछ पैसा भी बचाया जा सकता है? क्या यहां पर ऐसी कोई शोध हो रही है या दुनिया में ऐसी चीजों के लिये जो शोध हुई हैं क्या उन का लाभ उठाने के लिये सरकार तैयार है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As our present knowledge goes—knowledge can always improve—a refinery cannot be run without effluent running out which is a refuse. What should be the quantum of that which will go into the river, which will not contaminate to a point of hazard to human life, is a matter of technical knowledge which we have been pressing into service when we formulate a scheme. As I said, if this investigation reveals any defect or that any improvement can be made, we shall certainly do that.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं जानना चाहता था कि जो चीज गंगा में जलती है वह बाहर क्यों नहीं जलाई जा सकती?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि उन्होंने बिहार सरकार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी से बातें की हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार से जो इन्फार्मेशन भारत सरकार ने मांगी है क्या उस में डिटेल्स भी हैं आदमियों के मरने के, उन को रिहैबिलिटेशन आदि देने के? आज जमालपुर और मुंगेर में जो पानी टाउन को सप्लाई होता है वह साफ कर के

दिया जाता है। तो उन को साफ पानी दिया गया है या नहीं? क्या इस तरह की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार के पास से भारत सरकार को आई है कि जो सन्टेंस नदी में आ गया है, उस को साफ ही नहीं किया जा सकता है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : These are all matters for investigation.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आज राष्ट्र की सारी चीजों में मिलावट हो चुकी है, कोई चीज भी शुद्ध नहीं दी जाती। आज गंगा जी के पानी में जो आपने मिलावट की उस की रोक थाम के लिये क्या भविष्य में कोई कोशिश की जायेगी जिस से कम से कम गंगाजी का शुद्ध पानी लोगों को मिल सके?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The impurities, if any, in this Raj are the lowest in the world.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the percentage?

MR. SPEAKER : That varies according to political parties.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It appears to be most likely that the oil emanated from the oily refinery. In view of the natural desire of the refinery officials to suppress the matter or at least to play it down, would the hon. Minister kindly depute some technicians from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to conduct the inquiry into this matter, so that the inquiry is true and fair and the correct results are placed before the House and the country?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have asked the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation himself to go personally and direct the investigation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DREDGING OF PORTS IN GUJARAT

*511. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of **TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some ports of Gujarat are being silted up for want of proper dredging;

(b) the number of dredgers at these ports and whether they are all in working

order and sufficient for the work; and

(c) if not, the action taken to provide more dredgers to clear these ports of silt?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is evidently referring to the dredging problems of the minor ports in Gujarat. The responsibility for the maintenance and development of ports other than Major Ports vests in the State Government concerned. The State Government of Gujarat has reported that significant silting is taking place at certain ports, which are situated at the mouths of rivers or creeks. To meet the capital and maintenance dredging requirements of these ports, the State Government of Gujarat have 9 dredgers, of which 6 are reported to have outlived their lives. But these dredgers are also being used by carrying out special repairs.

To meet the urgent needs of the minor ports in Gujarat, the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the State Government a cutter suction dredger belonging to the Minor Ports Dredging & Survey Launch Pool. The State Government have also reported that they are considering a proposal to purchase one cutter suction dredger of 500 tonnes capacity per hour and one grab dredger of 200 tonnes capacity per hour. Tenders for these have been received by the State Government and are under scrutiny by them. Government of India have agreed to release the necessary foreign exchange to cover the cost of imported components for the construction of one of these dredgers.

SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA

*512. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :**

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of **TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of further expanding the activities of the State owned Shipping Corporation has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India Limited Bombay is continuously

reviewing its expansion programmes in the light of the country's tonnage and trade requirements. The main planned features of the expansion of the Corporation's fleet upto 1971 as already approved by the Planning Commission are :—

- (a) strengthening of the existing overseas cargo liner services;
- (b) acquisition of crude oil tankers for transporting crude oil for the public sector refineries and for other international trading;
- (c) acquisition of large size bulk for export of ores; and
- (d) entry into overseas tramp trade of non-bulk type.

At the end of the Third Plan, i.e., on 31-3-1966, the corporation owned 35 vessels of 3.04 lakhs GRT (4.33 lakhs DWT) and on 2nd March 1968, the Corporation owned 49 vessels totalling 4.29 lakhs GRT (6.06 lakhs DWT). The objective of the Corporation is to reach the 1 million G.R.T. (about 1.5 million DWT) by March, 1971.

The steps taken for the expansion of the tonnage are as under.

- (i) Corporation has ordered 23 ships in India (of which 18 are with the Hindustan Shipyard) totalling 1.97 lakhs GRT (2.56 lakhs DWT) and nine ships abroad totalling 5.49 lakhs GRT (8.11 lakhs DWT);
- (ii) Corporation is also likely to order more vessels of a total GRT of over 4 lakh tons during the next few years;
- (iii) The Corporation has also embarked upon a programme of further diversification of its trade by entering the bulk oil/ore/grain trades and the ships being acquired include bulk carriers, super tankers and oil/ore carriers.

ROLE OF PAKISTAN IN GAUHATI RIOTS

*513. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani nationals were found moving in trucks in the disturbed areas of Assam at the time of the disturbances during January, 1968;

(b) if so, whether steps were taken to bring the culprits to book and the details of the number of persons (Pakistanis) and their status in Pakistan's official or political life so detected; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to seal the borders in view of the fact that infiltration of Pakistanis is reported for some years now?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to the State Government there is no evidence so far to suggest that there were any Pakistani nationals among those miscreants involved in the Gauhati disturbances.

(b) No Pakistani national has so far been arrested for taking part in these disturbances. The State Government are, however, making further inquiries in this connection.

(c) Various measures, viz., guarding of border by the Border Security Force, increase in the number of outposts, establishment of watch posts and enlistment of cooperation of Village Defence parties, have been taken to guard Assam's border with Pakistan and to check infiltration of Pakistanis into India.

मद्रास विधान सभा द्वारा पारित भाषा संबंधी संकल्प

*514. श्री मधुलिमये :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मद्रास विधान सभा द्वारा पारित भाषा सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार से प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किसी अन्य राज्य द्वारा ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाने की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है।

DEMISE OF LATE PANDIT DEENDAYAL UPADHYA

*515. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :**
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the investigation into the demise of the late Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya; and

(b) whether any persons have been arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Several articles belonging to the late Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya had been recovered. Investigation is continuing;

(b) Two persons have so far been arrested.

TAMILNAD STUDENT AGITATION

*517. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the Resolution passed by Tamilnad students that if their demands were not accepted Tamilnad would seek separation from the rest of the country;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand contained in the Resolution passed by the Anti-Hindi Agitation Council at Coimbatore on January 10, 1968, is that the recently passed Official Language (Amendment) Act, should be withdrawn and the three-languages formula should not be enforced.

(c) There is no question of the withdrawal of Official Language (Amendment) Act on the three language formula. The limited problem of removal of the element of inequality at the stage of recruitment in the Central services will have to be given a sympathetic and careful consideration in consultation with the leaders of the political parties. The language issue calls for

a calm and objective consideration bearing in mind the paramount need for national unity.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

*518. **SHRI UMANATH :**
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the observation of the Supreme Court characterising the payment from discretionary grants (vested with the Ministers) on the eve of election as "evil practice";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into this matter to find out the full details of the "evil practices"; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is being examined.

REIGN OF TERROR LET LOOSE BY MIZOS

519. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the outlawed Mizo National Front has now let loose a reign of terror and destruction in the Mizo District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring the situation under control ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware that with the intensification of operations against Mizo hostiles, the hostiles have stepped up their activities to intimidate and harrass people in the Mizo Hills. The security forces continue their operations against the hostiles.

HINDI TEACHING IN NON-HINDI STATES

*520. **SHRI MANGALATHU-**
MADAM :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any large-scale programme for giving financial aid

to the private institutions which take up Hindi teaching in non-Hindi States;

(b) if so, the extent to which the aid will be given; and

(c) the conditions for giving the aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Financial assistance is rendered to Voluntary Hindi Organisations in non-Hindi speaking States for propagation and development of Hindi including running of Hindi teaching classes for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people. Financing assistance is rendered on the basis of 75% of the admitted expenditure on approved schemes.

SENIORITY LIST OF MYSORE OFFICIALS

*521. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has finalised the seniority list of Mysore State Officials arising out of the State's Reorganisation; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken for such finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Out of 2,858 gazetted officers' and 35,620 non-gazetted employees who had to be integrated as on the 1st November, 1965, final Seniority Lists have so far been published by the Government of Mysore for 1,877 gazetted officers and 18,664 non-gazetted employees.

(b) In view of the complicated nature of the work and the fact that a number of cases are pending in the Courts, it is not possible to stipulate any firm time limit for completion of the work. However, every possible effort is being made by the State Government to complete the publication of the remaining seniority lists.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ENGINEERS

*522. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to gradually reduce the number of seats in the Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges

in Delhi in view of the wide-spread unemployment among the engineering graduates and diploma-holders;

(b) if so, the details of the programme;

(c) whether similar reduction in the seats in technical and engineering colleges or closure of Engineering Colleges is proposed to be effected in different other States also; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). In view of the present un-employment among engineers, it is proposed to reduce admissions to technical institutes from the present level of 25,000 students to about 15—16,000 students. A detailed plan for reducing admissions is being formulated in consultation with State Governments, Universities and other authorities.

As regards diploma courses, the extent of reduction needed is still under consideration and it will be decided according to the correct proportion of engineers to technicians.

ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF A PILOT AND AIR HOSTESS OF I.A.C. AT GAUHATI AIRPORT

*523. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a pilot and an air hostess of the Indian Airlines Corporation were manhandled at the Gauhati airport on the 24th January, 1968 on their return flight from Dibrugarh;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing sufficient protection to the crew when disturbances were expected on the 'Assam Bandh' day;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has decided to avoid Gauhati because of the failure of the aerodrome authorities to provide proper protection even inside the aerodrome; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A pilot and an air hostess were involved in an incident at the Gauhati airport on the 24th January, 1968.

(b) The security staff available at Airports is meant for day to day discipline in the airport premises. It is not equipped to deal with civil commotion or disorders of a serious nature. The latter is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) The Commercial Pilots' Association had sent a message to the Corporation that they would not operate services 'during' strike or civil disturbances without proper security arrangements.

(d) The Aerodrome authorities have taken up the matter with the State Government.

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व

*524. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मुख्य कार्यकारी पापंद द्वारा हाल में दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में पाकिस्तान-समर्थक एक दल है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की, जिनके पास भारत में ठहरने के लिये वैध दस्तावेज नहीं है, एक सूची उनके मंत्रालय को भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) मुख्य कार्यकारी पापंद द्वारा ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य हाल में नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

*525. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for appointing O.S.Ds. in the Ministries of the Government of India ;

(b) the number of such O.S.Ds. in different Ministries/Departments and their scales of pay ; and

(c) whether he has received any complaints from certain quarters about the disparity in promotion to such O.S.Ds. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The posts of O.S.D. are filled in accordance with the recruitment rules, or on an *ad-hoc* basis if the post is not likely to continue for more than a year.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—391/68].

(c) No, Sir.

M/S. MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES

*526. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH :
SHRI B. K. DAS
CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8360 on the 8th August, 1967 regarding Dr. Dharam Teja's dealings with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan and state :

(a) whether the civil suit has since been concluded ; and

(b) whether Government have cautioned all the Ministries and Departments not to deal with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

ACTION AGAINST VARIOUS SENAS IN THE STATES

*527. SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

SHRI NATHU RAM

AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been atrocities alleged to be perpetrated by the recently formed Gopal Sena in Kerala on the peaceful citizens of the State ;

(b) whether Government have warned the State Government to bridle their activities ; and

(c) if so, whether similar warning has been given to the Shiva Sena in Bombay and other Senas in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The information is being collected.

(b) I had written to the Chief Minister of Kerala requesting him to make inquiries into the report appearing in newspapers that at Cannanore a mock arrest of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister was enacted by the volunteers of the Communist Party (Marxist). The Chief Minister's reaction was that it would be unwise to take action against those who went in for such demonstrations but that action would be taken when such demonstrations transgress the limits and involve attack on person or property.

(c) Government are in touch with the State Governments concerned who have assured that appropriate action is taken in specific cases.

ALL-INDIA FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS' ORGANISATION

***528. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers Organization has decided to launch a movement in April, on the eve of the annual examinations to protest against the non-implementation of the salary revision scheme announced by the Central Government in April, 1966.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to the Press Handout dated 14-2-1968 issued by the Federation, the Executive Committee of the Federation has decided that if the state of affairs in the implementation of the scheme of revision of salary scales does not undergo a change by the next April the Committee would take upon itself the task of evolving a programme for an all-India movement to get the process reversed.

(b) and (c). The question of implementing the scheme of revised pay-scales is primarily the concern of the State Governments who are being constantly reminded about it.

सरकारी काम के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग

***529. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने अपने राज्य में सरकारी काम के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग बन्द कर दिया है; और

(ख) वहाँ के 30 प्रतिशत भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों और हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पंजाब राज-भाषा अधिनियम, 1967 के अधीन उस राज्य में सरकारी कामकाज के लिये केवल पंजाबी के प्रयोग की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) भाषा-जात अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिये संवैधानिक या अन्य प्रकार की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था पहले से ही है।

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF JUDGES

***530. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation/suggestion was made to Government after they had taken decision on the recommendations made by the three Judges of the Supreme Court for bettering the service conditions of the Supreme Court/High Court Judges;

(b) if so, whether Government are reconsidering the matter; and

(c) whether the Supreme Court/High Court Judges are allowed to carry forward their leave already earned by them before their appointment as such judges ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some suggestions were received by Government for betterment of the service conditions of Supreme Court and High Court Judges, but it was decided not to pursue the suggestions at present.

(c) A proposal to allow High Court Judges on their appointment as Supreme

Court Judges to carry forward the leave earned by them as High Court Judges upto a maximum of 4 months on half allowance subject to certain conditions is under consideration.

A.R.C.

*531. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenses so far incurred on the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) whether there is any time-limit for the completion of work of the Commission;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to fix some time-limit; and

(d) the number of working/study groups appointed by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Rs. 35,19,434/- (Upto 31st Jan. 1968).

(b) and (c). No time limit has been fixed for the completion of the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Commission, however, hopes to complete its work by about September, 1968.

(d) The Commission has in all appointed 20 study teams, 13 working groups, 4 expert groups and one task force.

HARYANA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*532. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Haryana State have resolved to court mass arrests from the 21st of February 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir. The employees did not court mass arrest and no arrests were made on 21-2-68.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

FORCIBLE OCCUPATION OF LAND BY PEASANTS

*533. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of peasants armed with spades and shovels are on the move to occupy the 150 mile long belt of fallow land extending from East of Ganga to the West of Ramgana comprising of about 5 lakhs. acres;

(b) if so, whether the land belongs to Government and is lying uncultivated; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

*534. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Commission has arrived at the conclusion that the "Public Schools System has no valid place in the new democratic and socialistic society we desire to create" in this country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the question of abolition of the existing system of the Public Schools;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a special commission on the pattern of the British Public Schools Commission to bring out all the facts for this necessary change; and

(e) if not, the alternative measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Education Commission has recommended that the segregation that now takes place in our educational system between schools for the rich (these include not only the Public Schools but also a large number of private schools which charge high fees) and those for the poor should be put an end to as early as possible and that a new school system of public education should be evolved through a programme of

planned development. This implies the assimilation of the public and other high-fee-charging schools into the common school system and not their abolition.

(b) to (e). It is for the State Governments essentially to take decisions on the proposals made by the Education Commission in this regard.

LAWLESSNESS

*535. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the lawlessness spreading on massive scale in certain parts of the country, threatening its unity and solidarity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain law and order in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government view with serious concern the numerous violations of law and order in recent agitations and disturbances in different parts of the country. Under the Constitution, State Governments are entrusted with the responsibility for public order, police and administration of justice. Necessary administrative and legal steps are taken by them to prevent violent agitations and to deal firmly with any manifestation of violence. The Government of India, however, keep in constant touch with the State Governments in regard to these matters and provide reasonable assistance whenever sought.

DELHI TEACHERS' STRIKE

*536. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI KANWAR LAL :
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of Delhi School Teachers are on strike;

(b) if so, the number of such teachers involved in the strike and the reasons of their resorting to strike;

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands;

(d) whether the striking teachers are being penalised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Delhi School teachers went on strike from 19-2-1968 but the strike was called off on 4-3-1968.

The number of teachers involved in the strike ranged from 71.5% to 80% of the total number of teachers.

The teachers resorted to the strike in connection with their three demands, namely, (1) Revision of pay scales (2) Unified Control of education (3) Parity in service conditions.

The pay scales of the Delhi School Teachers have already been revised. For unified control of education from Primary to Higher Secondary stage, and for parity in service condition, the Delhi Administration and the local bodies, who are primarily concerned, have to consider and come to agreed decision in the first instance.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में शेख अब्दुल्ला का भाषण

*537. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के समक्ष राष्ट्र विरोधी उत्तेजक भाषण दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से शेख

अब्दुल्ला पर मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति मांगी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमति दे दी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के पत्र द्वारा सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि शेख अब्दुल्ला पर, उनके अलीगढ़ में दिये हुये भाषण के कारण मुकदमा चलाने का निर्णय उन्होंने किया है। यह भी जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से प्राप्त हुई कि राज्य शासन इस बारे में केन्द्र की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता है। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से भाषण का मूल पाठ मांगा है ताकि यहां उसकी परीक्षा की जा सके।

MERGER OF PRIVATE SHIPPING COMPANIES

*538. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to merge the private Shipping Companies with a view to enable them to face the growing competition in international shipping and also to meet the need of large capital;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the Shipping Companies' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to merge private shipping companies with a view to enabling them to face growing competition in international shipping.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS SENT ABROAD

3231. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number, dates and the details including names of delegates of Indian cultural delegations that went abroad during the last three years and the countries they visited;

(b) the total expense of each trip in Indian currency and foreign exchange with air fares;

(c) the duration of each trip and the nature of the work done by these delegations;

(d) the exact benefit to the country of sending these cultural delegations abroad; and

(e) how many such overseas delegations are planned for the year 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—392/68].

(c) and (d). The duration of the visits is indicated in the statement. The delegations consisted of performing artistes, scholars, cultural lecturers and artists accompanying their exhibitions. During these three years, India participated in some major international cultural events and Conferences like the Edinburgh International Festival, Commonwealth Art Festival, Adelaide Festival of Arts, Theatre des Nations Festival, India Week Celebration during Expo'67, U.S.S.R. Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Indian Independence, P.E.N. Conference, International Congress of Orientalists, etc.

Through performances, lectures, demonstration, exhibitions, etc. India's artistic & cultural heritage was presented abroad in its true perspective. The performances and exhibitions were highly appreciated and won wide acclaim. Indian scholars and artists established contacts with their counterparts abroad during their study and observation tours; they gained valuable first-hand knowledge of the literary and artistic traditions of other lands.

These visits under the Cultural Exchange and Cultural Activities Programmes of the Ministry of Education helped to promote mutual appreciation, understanding and goodwill, thereby fostering closer relations with foreign countries.

(e) The programme is yet to be finalised. BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

3232. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training during the year 1966-67;

(b) the amount spent for the above publications and the amount allocated for the future publications programme in the next five years;

(c) the number of books and their possible titles proposed to be brought out during the next five years;

(d) the names of States and Union Territories which have accepted NCERT textbooks and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number and value of unsold books at the end of last year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A list of textbooks published by the National Council of Education Research and Training up to the 31st March, 1967, is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—393/68].

(b) The expenditure incurred on the printing and publication of the textbooks is Rs. 11,64,462.

No specific sums have been allocated for the textbooks programme for the next five years.

(c) A list of subjects in which textbooks are proposed to be brought out for all stages of school education as also a list of textbooks published during 1967-68 are given in Annexures II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—393/68].

(d) The objective of the textbooks programme is to produce model textbooks for adoption or adaptation by State Governments and other educational authorities to improve the standard and quality of school education. Absolute adoption is, therefore, not visualised. Nevertheless, a list of State Governments, Union Territories and other authorities that have already adopted the textbooks is given in Annexure IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—393/68]. The rest of the State Governments are considering the textbooks in various stages.

(e) The total number of copies of textbooks in stock as on 31st March, 1967, was 61732. Their cost (selling price) was Rs. 1,12,15,58—3

1,66,398.75. The books are for future use and there were no unsalable textbooks.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

3233. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents, Union-territory-wise to buses, lorries, automobiles, scooters, bicycles, motor cycles and auto-rickshaws during the last three years; the total number of persons killed and injured;

(b) the nature of accidents and the number of convictions obtained annually;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the heirs and survivors in the case of the dead and to the injured; and

(d) the nature of safety measures taken by transport authorities to reduce the number of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Administrations of the Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

MACHILIPATNAM PORT

3234. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the traffic potential of Machilipatnam port and its importance in developing the hinterland, the Central Government constituted an expert Committee in 1965 to complete the project report;

(b) the members of this expert committee and whether they have submitted any interim report; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to allot Rs. 40 lakhs to enable the completion of the first stage of the project?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) to (c). In consultation with the Government of India the Government of Andhra Pradesh appointed a Committee in 1965 to go into the problems relating to the Machilipatnam port and suggest remedial measures.

dial measures for its development. The Committee consisted of the following :

1. Sarvashri—

K. N. Srinivasan, Development Adviser, Ministry of Transport & Shipping—Chairman (Upto 14-11-67).

2. R. R. Sukhrani, Development Adviser, Ministry of Transport and Shipping—Chairman (from 15-11-67 onwards).

3. Dr. D. V. Joglekar, Rtd., Director, Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona—Member.

4. C. V. Gole, Director, Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona—Member.

5. S. P. Sarathy, River Surveyor, Calcutta Port Commissioners—Member.

6. P. T. Malla Reddy, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh—Member.

7. M. Satyanandam, State Port Officer, Government of Andhra Pradesh—Member-Secretary.

The Committee submitted its report to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in January 1968.

The report envisaged certain works, estimated to cost Rs. 125 lakhs, which, if completed, would enable the port to handle about 6 lakh metric tonnes of cargo annually. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that they propose to include these works in the Fourth Plan. Meanwhile, they propose to prepare detailed estimates for the recommended works.

KRISHNAPATNAM PORT

3235. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that Krishnapatnam port has natural advantages as a minor port and as per the hydrographic survey conducted in 1960 and the Navigation Chart printed last year whether Govt. propose taking it up during the coming plan as per the recommendations of the Special Officer of the Union Ministry of Transport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for providing more facilities such as (1) Timber jetties (2) Tug, (3) improvement of approach road (4) electrification of the

port area; (5) staff quarters (6) water supply (7) mechanical buoys (8) establishment charges totalling to about Rs. 27.70 lakhs so that the port takes up to active trade which is anticipated to be about 1 lakh tons annually initially ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than Major ports vests in the State Government. Krishnapatnam is a minor port. The Officer on Special Duty of the Ministry of Transport, who was appointed in 1955 to assess the development works that were required under the Second Five Year Plan to enable minor ports to be modernised and improved to meet the growing needs of trade in the country, suggested the under-mentioned schemes in respect of Krishnapatnam port :

One transit shed;
two jetties;
approach road;
port and customs offices & workmen's quarters;
navigational aids;
dredging
sounding and observations
lighters

The State Government have reported that during the Second Plan Period, they undertook the following works, in addition to the Hydrographic survey conducted by the Indian Navy : Approach road; ports & customs office building (acquired from the State Forest Department); and installation of Aga Light. They have also reported that during the Third Plan period, works relating to the protection of the Northern bank of river Khandaleru, provision of a dredger, construction of a bridge across the Buckingham Canal and construction of a transit shed were undertaken and are likely to be completed shortly.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that works estimated to cost Rs. 27.70 lakhs are proposed to be executed during the Fourth Plan which is yet to be finalised.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3236. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the increase in traffic, bad type of soil and existing single lane carriageway, National Highways in Andhra Pradesh suffer much for want of adequate maintenance;

(b) the amounts required per mile for proper maintenance of a single lane road; and

(c) the amount allotted by the Central Government during 1967-68 and whether Government are sanctioning the minimum amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs annually needed for the upkeep of Highways in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Broadly, speaking, this is so; though the road will be affected mainly where the soil is poor.

(b) and (c). The amount required for the proper maintenance of national highways depends on the quality of the soil, the thickness of the pavement, the climatic conditions, the volume and composition of traffic, the location of industrial complex near the road, the cost of local road-building materials and damages by floods, cyclones etc. A sum of Rs. 64 lakhs was allotted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1967-68. In view of the prevailing financial stringency, it has not been possible to meet in full the demands of the State Governments, including the Government of Andhra Pradesh, for funds for the maintenance of national highways during the current year.

MAREDUMILLI-CHINTUR ROAD

3237. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of Mareduilli-Chintur-Bombay road require Rs. 220 lakhs but the allotment is not sufficient;

(b) whether Government are aware of the importance of this road from Kakinada Port to be developed as National Highway as per the Master Plan;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the recommendations made by the State Government (*vide* letter No. 99/R2/67-11, dated the 26th August 1967); and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide more funds for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably having in mind the development of the road, Kakinada-Rajahmundry-Maredumilli-Chintur-Andhra Pradesh border (and onwards to Kunta in Madhya Pradesh). In 1954 the Government of India had approved a grant of Rs. 16.31 lakhs for the formation of the Maredu-milli-Chintur road under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance.

In their letter No. 99/R2/67-11, dated the 26th August 1967, the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the Government of India for funds for the improvement of the Mareduilli-Chintur road, the construction of two bridges on the existing road from Kakinada to Mareduilli and the formation of road upto the State border in the Section Chintur-Kunta, including cross drainage works, estimated to cost in all Rs. 35 lakhs. It was possible for the Government of India to agree to a grant of Rs. 14 lakhs only from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources. The State Government were informed accordingly.

The Government of India have no information whether the total cost of developing the road is estimated at Rs. 220 lakhs as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. They are also not aware of the "Master Plan" referred to by the Hon'ble Member according to which the road in question is to be developed as a National Highway. The expanded system of National Highways proposed in the 20-year Plan suggested in the Report of Chief Engineers on the Road Development Plan for India (1961-81) also does not specifically indicate that the Mareduilli-Chintur road will be part of a new National Highway.

BRIDGE ON RIVER SABARI ON MAREDUMILLI-CHINTUR ROAD

3238. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of a bridge across River Sabari on Mareduilli-Chin-

tur Road is not of inter-State and of economic importance;

(b) whether the permission was accorded to the State Chief Engineer to accept the tender and proceed with the work by the Ministry of Transport (Roads Wing) of the Central Government; and

(c) whether the request of the State Government for funds has been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a work of inter-state and economic importance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir; but not beyond the limit of Rs. 10.5 lakhs.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY

3239. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the institutions in the capital imparts education leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start such a course in some institutes in Delhi/New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal to start the course is under the consideration of Delhi University.

ALLOCATION OF EDUCATION FUNDS TO STATES DURING 1968-69

3240. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have suggested to reduce the allocation of Education funds to various States for the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of States affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). The allocations to education made in 1968-69 had to be adjusted within the resources available which, unfortunately, were far

from adequate. The precise amount of the allocation included in the State Plans for 1968-69 will be known only after the State Budgets have been presented to their legislatures.

A.R.C. ON PLANNING

3242. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commissions' Study Team on Machinery and Planning has recommended closer link with the private sector in the Plan process;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the Commission in its final report;

(c) the number out of them which have been accepted; and

(d) the steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Study Team on the Machinery for Planning appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its final report to the Commission, copy of which has been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations contained in the report are for the Commission to consider. The Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

शेख अब्दुल्ला को नजरबन्दी की अवधि में दी गई सुविधायें

3243. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब शेख अब्दुल्ला नजरबन्द थे तो उन्हें क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी गई थीं ;

(ख) उसके परिवार के किन-किन अन्य सदस्यों को ऐसी सुविधायें दी गई थीं तथा प्रत्येक सदस्य पर कितना-कितना धन व्यय किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या रिहा होने के बाद शेख अब्दुल्ला न सरकारी मकान खाली कर दिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) निवास, भोजन, चिकित्सा, वस्त्र, वाहन, रेडियो, फर्नीचर, समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएँ, स्टैनोग्राफर तमिल शिक्षक और सेवकों के प्रबन्ध पर किया खर्च सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया था। सरकार के खर्च पर उनके परिवार के सदस्यों और निकट संबंधियों को कुछ समय के लिये उनके पास ठहरने या उनसे मिलने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(ख) एक विवरण, संलग्न है। चूंकि शेख के साथ इन सुविधाओं का उपयोग उन्होंने भी किया था अतः प्रत्येक का अलग से कोई लेखा नहीं रखा गया।

(ग) प्रतिबंध हटा लेने के बाद शेख को मानक किराये पर सरकारी आवास में ठहरने की तथा तदर्थ किराये पर फर्नीचर इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई थी।

विवरण

मई 1965 से जनवरी, 1968 तक नजरबन्दी के दौरान शेख के परिवार के सदस्य तथा निकट संबंधियों के नाम जिन्हें समय-समय पर मिलने या ठहरने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई।

क्रमांक संख्या	शेख अब्दुल्ला के परिवार के सदस्य या संबंधी	शेख अब्दुल्ला से संबंध
1.	बेगम अब्दुल्ला	पत्नी
2.	कुमारी सुईया अब्दुल्ला	पुत्री
3.	श्रीमती खालिदा अब्दुल्ला (श्री जी० एम० शाह की पत्नी)।	पुत्री
4.	मास्टर मुजफ्फर	पोता
5.	कुमारी आलिया	पोती
6.	श्री जी० एम० शाह	दमाद
7.	डा० मुस्ताफा	पुत्र
8.	श्री इफ्तीखार	पोता

हिमाचल प्रदेश का आय-व्ययक

3244. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशबाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये आय-व्ययक में नियत की गई राशि का उपयोग उस राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या के अनुपात से राज्य सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में शामिल किये गये नये क्षेत्रों के लोगों की ओर से सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को क्या निदेश दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के बजट में दी गई रकमों का उनके द्वारा आवंटन तथा उपयोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार होता है न कि उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात के अनुसार।

(ख) जी, नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

SALES TAX SYSTEM OF DELHI

3245. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi General Merchants' Association has demanded the streamlining of system of Sales tax with a view to end corruption and save honest traders from harassment; and

(b) if so, the precise demands of the Association and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi General Merchants' Association has submitted a Memorandum to

the Delhi Administration demanding levy of sales tax in Delhi at the point of the first sale. The Administration have reported that this matter needs close examination.

SELECTION BY U.P.S.C. OF LECTURERS FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE, TRIPURA

3246. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Principal and Lecturers of Women's College, Tripura are selected by Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the present Principal and Senior Lecturer of Chemistry in the Women's College are selected by U.P.S.C.; and

(c) if not, what are the criteria of appointing them as Principal and Senior Lecturer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

3247. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educational institutes in Madhya Pradesh to whom grants under the campus scheme have been given by the Central Government from 1962 to 1967;

(b) the total amount of grants paid by the Central Government annually;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the amount of grant to educational institutes located in a backward State like Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the amount will be increased and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 16.

(b) Non-recurring grants only are paid for the projects under the Campus Work

Projects Scheme in suitable instalments. Grants paid during the period 1962-63 to 1967-68 were as follows :

1962-63	Rs. 19,950.
1963-64	Rs. 19,000.
1964-65	Rs. 12,600.
1965-66	Rs. 62,772.
1966-67	Rs. 9,225.
1967-68	—

Total :— Rs. 1,23,547

(c) and (d). It is not possible to make any distinction as between institutions located in one State and another in the matter of sanctioning grants under this scheme.

पाकिस्तानी डकैत

3248. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी डकैतों ने बीकानेर डिवीजन में दो भारतीयों को मार डाला था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) डकैत कितनी नकद राशि तथा कितने मूल्य का सामान लेकर चम्पत हो गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ। 13/14 जनवरी, 1968 की रात को आठ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने फुलेवाला गांव में श्री गुलाम कादर के घर पर धावा बोला और गोली चलाई। गोली चलाने के फलस्वरूप दो भारतीय नागरिक मारे गये।

(ख) पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों को कड़ा विरोध पत्र दिया गया है और एक बैठक बुलाई गई। इस क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त अस्थायी पोस्ट खोल दी गई है। गश्त भी तीव्र कर दी गई है।

(ग) डाकू 2,500/- रुपये मूल्य के दो ऊंट ले गये।

Mizos

3250. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizo rebels armed with automatic weapons raided Rangpur village in Cachar (Assam) bordering Mizo Hills District on the 1st February 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of villagers injured and killed;

(c) whether any Mizo rebels were captured; and

(d) the steps taken to take strict measures in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On the 1st February, 1968 two armed Mizo hostiles, raided Rangpur village in Cachar District and burnt the house of village headman.

(b) Two persons were killed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Security measures have been tightened up in bordering areas and regular patrolling has been intensified.

PAKISTANI RAID ON A JALPAIGURI VILLAGE

3251. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistanis armed with rifles and weapons crossed the border and raided the houses of Indian villagers at village Barabari under Rajganj Station in Jalpaiguri on the 8th February, 1968;

(b) if so, whether they have looted the property and cash from the villagers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they killed and injured many villagers there;

(d) if so, the steps taken to tighten the security of borders in view of Pakistani activities which have been increasing; and

(e) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On 8th February, 1968, a gang of about 12 Pak criminals, armed with lathis, raided the house of an Indian national of village Barabari-Sukhani in P.S. Rajganj, District Jalpaiguri.

(b) The Pak miscreants took away cash, clothing and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 425/-.

(c) The Pak criminals assaulted, with lathis, the inmates of the house of the Indian national. No person was killed.

(d) Patrolling has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained.

(e) Protests have been lodged, both at the State Government and Sector Commanders' levels, with the Pakistan authorities.

KIDNAPPING OF INDIANS BY EAST PAKISTAN RIFLES

3252. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the kidnapping of five Indians by the armed East Pakistan Rifles personnel on the 13th January, 1968;

(b) whether these Indian workers were working under the jurisdiction of Sudgau Police Station in Sadar Sub-Division of Tripura; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover these persons and to stop repetition of such action by Pakistani intruders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such incident occurred on 13th January, 1968. However, six East Pakistan Rifles personnel intruded into the Indian territory at Arjuntilla, under P. S. Sidhai (not Sudgau), Sadar Sub-Division of Tripura, on 31-1-1968, and kidnapped six Indian nationals of village Balugaon. The kidnapped persons had gone close to the Indo-Pak border at Arjuntilla for collecting firewood.

(c) Strong protests have been lodged with the Pak authorities against the intrusion of the East Pakistan Rifles personnel into the Indian Territory. The Pak authorities have also been requested to cause immediate return of the kidnapped persons and to take effective steps to prevent recurrences of such incidents.

अन्धमान के स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

3253. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण अंदमान के स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी और उर्दू दोनों भाषाएँ हैं;

(ख) क्या उन सभी स्कूलों में संबंधित माध्यमों से शिक्षा देने के लिये अर्हता-प्राप्त अध्यापक पृथक्-पृथक् रखे जाते हैं;

(ग) ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा ऐसे प्रत्येक स्कूल में हिन्दी और उर्दू माध्यम वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी है; और

(घ) 1954-55 वाली शिक्षा समिति की इस सिफारिश को, कि अन्दमान के स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम केवल हिन्दी ही होना चाहिये, समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किये जाने के 12 वर्ष बाद भी लागू न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) दक्षिण अन्दमान के स्कूलों में शिक्षा के माध्यम हिन्दी, उर्दू, बंगाली, तमिल, तेलगु और मलयालम है। तथापि, वहां के दो उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा पांच प्राथमिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी और उर्दू है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) —

स्कूल का नाम	हिन्दी माध्यम से अध्ययन कर रहे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या	उर्दू माध्यम से अध्ययन कर रहे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. राजकीय उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल (बायज)	735	235
2. राजकीय उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल (गर्ल्स)	452	157
3. अबरदीन प्राथमिक स्कूल	286	141

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. मिडिल पाइन्ट प्राथमिक स्कूल	182	90
5. दलानीपुर प्राथमिक स्कूल	249	168
6. दक्षिण पाइन्ट प्राथमिक स्कूल	227	30
7. स्कूल लाइन प्राथमिक स्कूल	153	74

(घ) शिक्षा समिति 1954-55 में सिफारिश की थी कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर बच्चे की मातृभाषा तथा माध्यमिक स्तर पर हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम होनी चाहिए तथा कुछ समय तक उर्दू को भी साथ-साथ जारी रखा जा सकता है। जनसंख्या के बहुभाषी होने के कारण सिफारिशों का पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका।

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR NICOBAR TRADE

3254. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had created a new post of Assistant Commissioner of Secretary for Nicobar Trade;

(b) if so, the powers, functions and duties of the said Officer; and

(c) the precise nature and details of this achievements since his appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A post of Assistant Secretary (Nicobar Trade) has been in existence under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration since the year 1963.

(b) Broadly, the duties and function of this officer are to keep a watch on the licensed trading companies in the Nicobar Islands to ensure compliance with the terms of their licence.

(c) The officer performed the duties of the post. No target date has been fixed for any specific achievement.

SURVEY REPORT ON BRAIN DRAIN

3255. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any survey report from the Institute of Applied Manpower Research on brain drain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली के वकीलों द्वारा न्यायालय का बहिष्कार

3257. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी के दूसरे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में वकीलों ने सब-डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालय का बहिष्कार कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है जिनके कारण वकीलों को न्यायालय का बहिष्कार करने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ा था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) वैधिक मण्डल द्वारा संचालित कौटिल में 30 पैसे के एक बिल की भुगतान पर एक विवाद खड़ा हो गया था। सब-डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट ने न्यायालय के कार्य समय में इस मामले पर बातचीत करने से इन्कार किया तथा बाद में अपने कमरे में ही इस पर विचार करने की इच्छा जाहिर की। इस

परिणामस्वरूप वैधिक मण्डल ने 11-2-1968 तक उनके न्यायालय का बहिष्कार करने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पारित किया। परन्तु न्यायालय सामान्यतः कार्य करता रहा तथा 8 और 9 फरवरी, 1968 को कुछ वकील न्यायालय में उपस्थित हुए। 10 तथा 11 को छुट्टियां थीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
CONSUMER COOPERATIVE STORES

3258. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases received by Government in which mal-treatment or misconduct of Managers of various Co-operative Consumers Stores of the Central Government Employees have been reported; and

(b) the number of cases in which action has been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Normally, all such cases are required to be handled by the Management of the Society. However, during the past 12 months, there have been 10 cases of misconduct on the part of Managers/Incharges of some of the stores of the Society.

(b) As a result of the investigations conducted by the Society, services of 2 Incharges were terminated, 5 Managers/Incharges were transferred to other Stores and 3 were warned to be careful in future.

ATTACK BY MIZOS

3259. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA

CHANDA :

SHRI VALMIKI

CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four persons were killed when a group of armed miscreants attacked a village, 136 miles from Agartala, at the foot of Jampui Hill in Mizo area, on the 9th February, 1968;

(b) whether the miscreants belonged to a tribal extremist faction and set fire to

houses with paddy stock destroying eleven houses and have threatened the villagers to leave the village by the 25th February, 1968; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). An armed gang of miscreants, suspected to belong to an extremist tribal party, attacked Hazacharra Village in the Jampui Hills area of Tripura, on 9th February, 1963 and shot dead four villagers. The miscreants also indulged in incendiaryism, as a result of which 12 houses, with rice and paddy stored inside, were destroyed. The gang left behind a notice, on behalf of the Tripura Tribal Singrak Union threatening the non-tribal villagers to leave the village by 25th February, 1968.

(c) The affected area is being patrolled to allay panic. A case has also been registered by the police and is under investigation.

SURRENDER BY NAGA HOSTILES

3260. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naga hostiles which surrendered themselves during the last year; and

(b) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Sixty-four Naga hostiles surrendered during 1967.

(b) No legal proceedings have been instituted because none of them was suspected of having committed any specific offence.

DHARNA BY EMPLOYEES OF THE DELHI ADMINISTRATION

3261. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of retrenched employees of the Delhi

Administration started Dharna outside the Old Secretariat on the 7th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of employees retrenched;

(c) the reasons for the retrenchment; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reinstate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Only some *ex-ad hoc* Lower Division Clerks who had been replaced by regular qualified candidates, started Dharna outside the Old Secretariat from 7th February 1968.

(b) There were no retrenchments as such, but 147 *ad-hoc* Lower Division Clerks were replaced by regular candidates who had qualified in the competitive examination held for the purpose.

(c) The replacement was done in terms of the recruitment procedure according to which the post of LDC is to be filled by candidates qualifying in the competitive examination.

(d) A limited competitive examination for the past and present *ad hoc* LDCs is being conducted and candidates qualifying therein will be eligible for regular posting according to the availability of vacancies.

कलकत्ता में विदेशी हथियार बरामद किये जाना

3262. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 फरवरी 1968 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कलकत्ता में कुछ विदेशी स्टेनगन रिवाल्वर तथा पिस्तौल बरामद किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह पता लगाया गया है कि किस देश के आयुध कारखाने में इन विदेशी हथियारों का निर्माण हुआ था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है और देश में चोरी छिपे विदेशी हथियारों

को लाये जाने से रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह कार्य-मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, श्रीमान् । 12 फरवरी, 1968 को कलकत्ता पुलिस ने कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह क्षेत्र से कुछ कारतूस समेत एक पिस्तौल, एक रिवाल्वर तथा एक स्टेनगन बरामद की थी। पिस्तौल तथा रिवाल्वर क्रमशः संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा इंग्लैंड के बने हुए हैं। स्टेनगन के निर्माण का ठीक पता नहीं लगाया जा सका। किन्तु ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि स्टेनगन भारतीय सेना की है। जहां तक देश में विदेशी हथियारों के चोरी छुपे लाने की रोकथाम का सम्बन्ध है, सीमा सुरक्षा दलों, राज्य पुलिस तथा सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पर्याप्त निगरानी रखी जाती है।

नागाओं द्वारा स्थापित किये गये प्रशिक्षण शिविर

3263. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर और दिसम्बर 1967 में मनीपुर के सब-डिविजन चूड़ाचान्दपुर में अपने स्वयं सेवकों को हथियारों का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा प्रशिक्षण शिविर स्थापित किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्रोही नागाओं ने इस अवधि में उस सब-डिविजन में कुछ व्यक्तियों का अपहरण भी किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, फिर भी कानून विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सतत सतकर्ता बरती जाती है।

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

3264. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government or the University Grants Commission has laid down any criteria for recognizing a constituent college;

(b) if so, what are they and how many constituent Colleges are in Bihar and how many have applied for being recognized;

(c) whether R. K. College, Madhubani (Darbhanga District) fulfilled those criteria; and

(d) if so, the reasons why it has not been made a constituent College as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (d). Neither the Central Government nor the University Grants Commission has laid down any criteria for recognising constituent colleges. Affiliated Colleges which are taken over by Universities in Bihar for maintenance are called constituent Colleges. The powers to do so vest in the concerned Universities in the State. There are at present 22 constituent colleges in the State. Information in regard to other colleges, whose case for being made constituent colleges is pending with the concerned Universities, is not readily available in the Education Ministry.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF STUDENTS ABROAD

3265. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any provision for helping the Indian students, studying abroad, when they run short of money or face any other emergent financial difficulty;

(b) if so, what are they and how many such students have been helped abroad within the last five years; specially in the United States; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Partial Financial Assistance Scheme, small interest bearing loans are granted to Indian students abroad who are in genuine and immediate need of monetary help. These loans are granted by the Indian Missions concerned out of the funds placed at their disposal for this purpose by the Government of India every year, to help tide over unexpected shortage of funds or for return passage cost. In all 354 students, including 33 students in the U.S.A., were helped during the last five years, under this Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

TOURIST FACILITIES FOR UNCTAD REPRESENTATIVES

3266. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were not good tour facilities for visiting places of tourist interests for the UNCTAD Delegates participating in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the facilities provided and how they were availed of by the UNCTAD representatives, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c), No, Sir. All agencies concerned with the provision of tour facilities, namely, travel agents, Indian Airlines Corporation, and Railways have made special arrangements for tours by the UNCTAD delegates to places of tourist interest. These agencies have set up counters at Vigyan Bhavan, and the IAC at Ashoka Hotel and Palam Airport also, for booking tours for the delegates. Brochures listing special tours were brought out by the Railways and by the Travel Agents. The Railways ran a special package tour to Khajuraho, while IAC is operating special flights to Nanda Devi, Khajuraho, Banaras etc. on weekends.

It is estimated that more than 1,000 delegates availed of tours by air, rail and road, but a country-wise breakdown is not available.

AIR TALKS WITH THAILAND

3267. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have invited Thailand to resume talks on the flying rights of their national airlines which broke down during November, 1967;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The invitation has been accepted, though the exact date of the visit of the Thai Delegation is yet to be confirmed.

AIR-CONDITIONED BUS BY TOURIST DEPARTMENT

3268. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the air-conditioned bus run by the tourist department in Delhi on conducted tours has not been on the road for the past several months for want of spare parts causing a great inconvenience to foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in obtaining the spares and the action taken for this negligence on the part of the persons responsible for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on holidays when the number of buses is more than three on the road, some of them run without guides and some without mikes thus causing great inconvenience to tourists; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the above ills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). No air-conditioned bus is run by the Department of Tourism on conducted tours in Delhi. The Delhi Transport Undertaking is, however, running such a bus, which had to be withdrawn for repairs on 24th May, 1967, and was again put on the road, after being declared road-worthy, on the 16th November, 1967.

(c) and (d). All the buses run by the Undertaking for conducted sight-seeing tours

are fitted with public-address system. Sometimes, particularly on Sundays and holidays, the Undertaking finds it difficult to provide guides' at short notice for each additional bus. However, all the tourist buses move in a convoy and even if guides are not available on every one of them, those, who are available, conduct all the tourists at various monuments collectively.

STRIKE BY TRANSPORT WORKERS IN HARYANA

3269. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transport workers of Haryana State observed a complete strike on the 8th and 9th February, 1968 creating a complete deadlock of road transport in Haryana;

(b) if so, the estimated loss resulting therefrom; and

(c) the main demands of the transport workers and the action taken to meet the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Haryana and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

ENQUIRY AGAINST R. K. PURAM POLICE STATION

3270. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector General of Police ordered an enquiry against the Ramakrishna Puram Police Station, New Delhi for registering a kidnapping case on the 13th December, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been completed;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). An enquiry was held on a complaint dated 13-12-67 by a resident of R. K. Puram alleging that the local Police had not regis-

tered a case on a report lodged by him about the kidnapping of his daughter. The enquiry revealed that no such report was lodged.

However, the same person lodged a complaint at Police Station R. K. Puram, subsequently that his daughter had left his house on 23-1-68 and he had not been able to trace her. A case u/s 363 IPC was registered by the Police. The girl was traced and was found to have gone away with another person to Gurgaon. The concerned individual has been arrested and the case is under investigation.

COASTAL NATIONAL HIGHWAY

3271. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report which appeared in the newspapers in Gujarat that the Government of Gujarat have put proposal for the construction of coastal National Highway around the coast of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) and (b). The press report has not come to the notice of Government so far. But the State Government have been pressing for Central financial assistance for a coastal highway. Though this is primarily their concern, yet the data supplied by them in this connection is being examined. A decision however, can be taken only after the Fourth Plan has been finalised.

दिल्ली में हत्या के मामले

3272. श्री य० द० शर्मा :
श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में दिल्ली में कितनी हत्याएं हुई हैं, जिनका पता नहीं लगाया गया

है और कितने मामलों में अभी तक अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1967 के दौरान हत्या के 65 मामले सूचित किये गये। इन में से 13 मामलों का पता नहीं लगा। अन्य 3 मामलों में, जिनकी अभी जांच की जा रही है, अपराधियों को अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

प्रशासन द्वारा अपराधों की स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है तथा स्थिति को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये समय-समय पर उचित कदम उठाये जाते हैं। संचार के लिये अधिक अच्छी सुविधाओं तथा अपराधों की जांच के लिये वैज्ञानिक उपकरण देकर दिल्ली पुलिस के आधुनिकरण के लिये अभी हाल में अनेक योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

PRO-MAO PROPAGANDA POSTERS

3273. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item that several posters praising Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung made their appearance on the walls of Calicut and Calcutta in December, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the posters openly incited violence and preached Marxism and Maoism;

(c) whether communist propaganda literature believed to be printed in China was also found in these cities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are aware of the display of posters praising Chinese leader, Mao Tse-

Tung at various places in Kerala and Calcutta in December, 1967.

(b) The posters displayed at Calcutta appear to have incited violence and preached Maoism. Information regarding the posters at Calicut is being collected.

(c) No communist propaganda literature printed in China was found in circulation in Calcutta. Information regarding Calicut is being collected.

(d) Action taken by the State Governments is being ascertained.

BIHAR ENGINEERS

3274. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2280 on the 29th November, 1967 and state :

(a) the latest position in regard to the proposal of the Bihar Government to entrust the C.B.I. with the investigation against some Bihar Engineers on charges of fraud ;

(b) whether Government propose to order the enquiry by the C.B.I. as desired by the Bihar Government; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). As was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2280, it was felt that it would be desirable to await the results of store checking and audit before a criminal investigation is started. The Government of Bihar have now reported that verification of stores has been completed and that special audit is in progress.

PAY-SCALE OF TEACHERS

3275. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that different States have different scales of pay for Secondary School teachers and that this disparity in pay-scales has led to agitation by the teachers in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the question of introducing uniform pay-scales all over the country and to subsidise the expenditure on education by the States as is being done in the case of University teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The scales of pay of secondary school teachers are not uniform throughout the country at present. There has, however, been a demand on behalf of Teachers' Organisations for uniformity in these scales.

(b) The pay of school teachers depends on various factors that render uniformity very difficult. These factors include :—

- (i) availability of personnel in the area;
- (ii) pay structures of corresponding posts in State services;
- (iii) financial resources of the State.

There is at present no proposal to assist the State Governments in revising the emoluments of school teachers.

समाजवाद के अध्ययन की योजना

3276. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोकतंत्री समाजवाद और समाजवाद के अध्ययन के लिये विद्यार्थियों के पाठ्यक्रम के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) साम्प्रदायिकता और प्रान्तीयता की भावनाओं को दबाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया है; और

(ग) समाजवाद को व्यावहारिक रूप देने के लिये सरकार ने अपनी शिक्षा नीति में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) शिक्षा नीति को अभी शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में अंतिम रूप देना शेष है। नीति को अन्तिम रूप देते समय सम्माननीय सदस्य द्वारा निदिष्ट पहलू को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में एम० बी० बी० एस०

3277. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में इंटेग्रेटेड ग्रेजुएटों के लिये अब तक एम० बी० बी० एस० का संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ न करने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या बाधाएं हैं, और

(ग) ये बाधाएं कब तक दूर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). जिन्होंने ए० बी० एम० एस०, ए० एम० एस० या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास की है उनके लिए डी० एम० एस० (एम० बी० बी० एस० नहीं) की डिग्री के लिए 12 महीने का लाइसेंसियेट पाठ्यक्रम चालू करने का बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का प्रस्ताव इस कारण से कोई प्रगति नहीं कर सका है, क्योंकि अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ मेडिकल कॉंसिल-आफ-इंडिया, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इस पाठ्यक्रम के शुरू किए जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है।

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO SPEAKER AND DY. SPEAKER OF WEST BENGAL ASSEMBLY

3278. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the suspension of the provisions which could retain the Speaker and Deputy Speaker in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly; and

(b) the reasons for amending the Rules of Procedure of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to provide for the removal of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker even without a vote of No-confidence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) It is the normal practice to suspend the provisions of articles 178 to 186 dealing with the officers of the State Legislature when a Proclamation is issued by the President under article 356. In the case of the Proclamation issued in relation to West Bengal on February 20,

1968, clause (a) of article 179 was not suspended but retained so as to leave no doubt that the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker would cease to hold their offices and would have no rights or powers in relation to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

(b) No amendment was made in the Rules of Procedure of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

LOOTING OF PROPERTY DURING HYDERABAD POLICE ACTION

3279. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the looting etc. indulged in after the Police action in Hyderabad by some army personnel in which Mr. Abu Yusuf, M.L.C., Andhra Legislative Council was robbed to the extent of Rs. 50,000;

(b) whether the charge was investigated; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The details of the matter are being ascertained from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3280. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाषा विधेयक के अधिनियमित हो जाने के पश्चात् अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों के लिये केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भर्ती होने के लिये चयन के समय नियुक्ति से पूर्व/नियुक्ति के कुछ समय बाद हिन्दी का ज्ञान तथा हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों के लिये अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा ; और

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों को, यदि वे अंग्रेजी न सीखना चाहें, क्या इस के विकल्प के रूप में एक अन्य भारतीय भाषा सीखने की छूट होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). भाषा संबंधी नीति के बारे में संसद् के दोनों सदनों द्वारा हाल ही में पारित संकल्प के पैरा 4 (क) के अनुसार सामान्य स्थिति यह होगी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन पदों या सेवाओं में भरती से पूर्व/चयन के समय, जिनके लिये आज कल अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान अपेक्षित है, हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य होगा। अब तक इन पदों/सेवाओं की भरती केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा के ज्ञान के आधार पर होती रही है। अतः अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं श्रेणी I में भरती होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को अपनी परिबीक्षा की अवधि में हिन्दी की एक विभागीय परीक्षा पास करनी होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दी न जानने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अन्त-संवाकालीन हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। संकल्प की शर्तों को देखते हुए यथा समय चतुर्थ श्रेणी से ऊपर के लगभग सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी की एक एक विभागीय परीक्षा पास करनी होगी अर्थात् यह परीक्षा उस भाषा की होगी, जिसके ज्ञान के बारे में भरती से पूर्व परीक्षा नहीं ली गई थी।

नये पर्यटक केन्द्र

3281. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागो : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये 1967 में सरकार द्वारा खोले गये नये पर्यटक केन्द्रों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) नये केन्द्र खोलने का आधार क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा किसी भी पर्यटन केन्द्र के खोले जाने या उद्घाटन की घोषणा नहीं की जाती। स्थान

विशेषों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास इसलिये किया जाता है कि या तो वे पहले से पर्यटकों में लोकप्रिय हैं अथवा उनमें पर्यटक यातायात को आकृष्ट करने की संभावित शक्ति है।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये बजट व्यवस्था की गई है:—

एलीफंटा, उदयपुर, आगरा, तिरुपति, राजगीर, पोरबन्दर, खज्जियार, जोगिंदर नगर, सोमनाथपुर, रम्भा, पुरी, सरिस्का, माउण्ट आबू, जयपुर, माल्दा, अजन्ता, भरतपुर, हैदराबाद, काजीरंगा, नालंदा, सस्संगीर, बेरावल, चोरवाड़, लोथल, अहमदाबाद, शिमला, कुल्लू, मनाली, श्रीनगर, गुलमर्ग, पेरियार, तिरुचेन्द्रूर, कोणार्क, बदकल, सूरज कुण्ड, बोध गया, भुवनेश्वर, तिरुचिरापल्ली, तन्जौर, महाबलीपुरम्, माण्डू, कुशीनगर, मंडी।

U.N.E.S.C.O. GRANTS

3282. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grant received from the U.N.E.S.C.O. for the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration;

(b) the function of this institution; and

(c) whether Government of India also gives grants to this Institute and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A sum of \$2,30,000 has been earmarked by UNESCO for assistance to the Asian Institute during 1967 and 1968 (calendar years). Information as to the value of the actual assistance during 1967 will be placed on the Table of the House after ascertaining from UNESCO the direct expenditure incurred by them on the programmes of the Institute during 1967.

(b) (i) to provide in-service training courses for officers of Education Departments of Member States of UNESCO in Asia;

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(ii) to undertake and promote research in the techniques of educational planning and administration and to place the results at the disposal of the Member States; and

(iii) to assist such States, when requested, in organizing educational planning services and in holding national training courses.

(c) The Institute is technically a subordinate office of the Government of India and as such the question of payment of grants does not arise. The Government meets the entire expenditure on the Institute excluding re-imbursements or direct expenditure by UNESCO. During 1966-67, the expenditure by Government amounted to Rs. 2,38,593.

TRIBALS ON WARPATH IN SRIKAKULAM

3283. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Statesman", dated the 14th February, 1968 that almost 80 thousand adivasis are on warpath in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have denied that any such large number of persons are involved in incidents of lawlessness. Some incidents of looting were reported in January and February, 1968. The police have arrested some culprits, and registered cases. Some of the looted property has also been recovered. Necessary arrangements, including reinforcement of local police, have been made to prevent recurrence of such incidents. A special officer has also been appointed to inquire into the local land disputes.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

3284. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether political workers and leaders belonging to the various Opposition parties detained in jails are not treated as political prisoners; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Jail rules of most of the States do not provide for separate classification as 'political prisoners'. All prisoners are normally classified into two or three groups for purposes of treatment in jails on the recommendations of the courts convicting them.

CHIEF MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE ISSUE

**3285. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convene a Chief Ministers' Conference to clear the misgivings which have been created in many quarters over the language Resolution adopted by Parliament; and

(b) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such decision has yet been taken.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when such a decision is likely to be taken.

NAXALBARI

3286. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" on the 9th February, 1968 that the followers of the Naxalbari movement continue to be active in Jalpaiguri and are inciting the labourers in the Katalguri Tea Estate to create trouble;

(b) whether as a result of the activities of the Naxalbari Group of Left Communists, a sense of insecurity prevails in the Tea Estates; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to these developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have no such information.

VISAKHAPATNAM PORT

**3287. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a good quantity of iron ore was lost by the collapse of the loading station at Visakhapatnam Port recently;

(b) if so, the quantity lost; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent its recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) On the 10th November, due to poor soil conditions, there was a sudden subsidence in a part of the stockpile area where ore from the Barajamda mines is stacked.

(b) As a result of the subsidence, approximately 9,000 to 10,000 tonnes of ore sunk to an average depth of three feet. The major portion of the ore is retrievable.

(c) To avoid recurrence of such accidents, the present stacking height in the stockpile area has been reduced.

**CREATION OF A NEW CATEGORY OF
STENOGRAPHERS IN THE CENTRAL
SECRETARIAT**

**3288. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to create a new category of Stenographers Grade III abolishing the posts of stenotypists for the Central Secretariat Service and its attached offices;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) whether these posts will be filled up through the U.P.S.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Such a proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The details are still under examination.

BERTHS AT MAJOR PORTS FOR IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

3289. **SHRI M. SUDARSANAM** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Food and Agriculture have requested for the reservation of berths at major ports for receipt of Fertilizer imports; and

(b) if so, whether this request has been acceded to ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). No request has been received for the reservation of berths for fertilizer vessels at any of the major ports except Bombay. At Bombay, two berths in the Alexandra Dock are at present reserved exclusively for berthing fertiliser ships. In addition, priority berthing is given at a third berth to vessels bringing bagged fertiliser on Government account. A request was received recently by the Bombay Port Trust for allotment of two more berths in the Alexandra Dock for fertiliser ships but this request could not be acceded to as it would adversely affect the handling of vessels carrying general cargo.

DELHI TRANSPORT UNDERTAKING

3290. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS** :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of break-downs of Delhi Transport Undertaking during 1967;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise the break-downs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) There were 65,143 break-downs of D.T.U. buses during the calendar year 1967.

(b) The break-downs were mainly due to mechanical defects, tyre-punctures, brake failures, defects in the electrical system and over-heating of engines etc.

(c) According to the D.T.U. authorities, the following steps were taken to minimize the break-downs :—

(i) Efforts were made to improve the maintenance of vehicles.

(ii) The functioning of a number of Maintenance Points on the routes was made more efficient.

(iii) In order to cope with an increasing number of tyre punctures, a special squad for supply of tyres was set up.

(iv) A Mobile Breakdown Squad was set up to attend to minor mechanical defects on road.

HARYANA TEACHERS' STRIKE

3291. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR** :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of private schools in Haryana started indefinite strike from the 10th February, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The threatened strike was called off.

(b) The main demand is that private educational institutions should be given a 95% grant.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

SEA FREIGHT RATES

3292. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All-India Shippers Council at its first annual meeting at Madras had demanded a review of and increase in freight rates in view of the devaluation of the Rupee;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) other proposals made at the said annual meeting and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The All-India Shippers' Council have not made any reference to Government regarding the suggestions made during discussions at their first annual

general meeting. It is understood that they have not yet drawn up the proceedings of that meeting. Government have, therefore, no information whether the Council made any demand for a review of and increase in freight rates due to devaluation of the rupee. However, it is *prima-facie* improbable that the Council which is a body representing shippers could be demanding an increase in freight rates.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

STUDY GROUP ON ROAD TRANSPORT

3293, SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group on Road Transport Financing has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main conclusions and recommendations of the Group are given below :—

(1) The road transport industry should be treated as a "priority industry" entitling it to 8% rebate in income tax.

(2) Development rebate should be granted to motor vehicles and this benefit should be available even to State Road Transport Undertakings. The amount of the rebate should be utilised by operators in the public and private sectors for acquisition of new or replacement of old vehicles.

(3) The existing motor hire-purchase finance companies should improve their methods of working and operation to qualify for assistance from commercial banks and Industrial Development Bank of India and should not undertake any business other than financial business.

(4) The Industrial Development Bank of India should consider whether

loans and advances granted directly to road transport operators cannot be refinanced under its scheme of refinancing of direct advances to small scale industries.

(5) Commercial banks should consider reducing their margins in respect of advances against book debts representing claims against road transport operators and also whether in the interests of orderly growth of hire-purchase finance business, the conditions specified in the Industrial Development Bank of India's recent scheme for rediscounting of promissory notes should not be enforced in relation to their lending.

(6) The State Transport Authorities should carry out systematic surveys of the areas in which road transport can be developed within their respective States and the State Financial Corporations should consider grant of direct loans to a larger number of transport operators.

(7) Transport cooperative societies providing specialised and service facilities should be promoted, wherever feasible and the question of establishing cooperative hire-purchase finance societies should also be examined.

(8) There is need for considerable improvement in the quality of roads, replacement of weak culverts and bridges and increasing the thickness of crusts.

(9) Government and automobile manufacturers should explore ways and means of arresting further increase in prices, and if possible, of reducing the cost and improving the quality of motor vehicles.

(10) The Hire-Purchase Bill should be enacted and brought into force as early as possible with a view to removing the uncertainty in regard to title to goods and protecting the interests of external financiers.

(11) An amendment on the lines envisaged in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965 with a

view to providing for recognition and safeguarding of financiers' interests by the authorities registering motor vehicles should be promoted early.

- (12) The recommendations in the 24th report of the Law Commission on insolvency law, providing for protection of interests of persons with claims on the insolvents' property, should be considered and necessary legislation for the purpose promoted early.

- (13) In due course, the question of amplifying the scheme for guaranteeing loans and advances granted to small scale industries, so as to cover smaller road transport operators, should be considered by Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

- (14) Manufacturers of automobiles and larger dealers should consider whether new hire-purchase finance companies cannot be promoted by them for mobilising resources and assisting operators.

- (15) The State Road Transport Corporations should consider whether, like State Electricity Boards, they can borrow certain limited amounts in open market against the guarantee of the concerned State Governments. For this purpose and also on other considerations, public sector road transport undertakings, which are not already incorporated under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, should be constituted as independent autonomous corporations.

The recommendations of the Group are under consideration, in consultation with the authorities concerned.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जोशी मठ सीमा पर

मरे केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के सिपाही

3294. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 तथा 30 जनवरी, को उत्तर प्रदेश में जोशीमठ सीमा पर हुई एक दुर्घटना में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के 16 से अधिक सिपाही मारे गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) उस दुर्घटना में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कितनी सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न होने देने के लिये कोई कार्य-वाही करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). यह सत्य है कि 29 जनवरी, 1968 को जोशीमठ के निकट माना में पुलिस के 16 कर्मचारी एक बर्फ की आन्धी की दुर्घटना में मारे गये थे।

(ग) प्रत्येक मृतक के निकटतम सम्बन्धी को तुरन्त सहायता के रूप में 500 रु० की धन राशि की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए अनुग्रहपूर्वक सहायता के रूप में 2,000 रु० का अनुदान देने की घोषणा कर दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त मृतकों के आश्रितों को नियमानुसार असाधारण निवृत्ति-वेतन व उपदान भी मिलेगा।

(घ) यह दुर्घटना एक प्राकृतिक विपत्ति थी और जिन परिस्थितियों में यह हुई, इसे रोकना असम्भव था। तथापि ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये कैम्प का स्थान बदलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

EMPLOYMENT OF RELATIVES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO DIED IN HARNESS

3295. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of such sons/daughters/near relatives of Government servants who died in harness leaving their families in indigent circumstances and who have applied in various attached/subordinate offices of Government for appointment so far vide Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 14/14/66-Estt.(D), dated the 8th August, 1966; and

(b) the number actually recruited up to 31-1-1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी जानने वाले स्टैनोग्राफर

3296. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय-वार तथा विभाग-वार ऐसे कितने क्लर्क तथा स्टैनोग्राफर हैं जिन्हें अब तक केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय में हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफरी का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है;

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों में से कितने कर्मचारियों को अपने-अपने विभागों में हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ग) कितने समय में इन शेष प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफर के रूप में नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि वे इस प्रकार प्राप्त हिन्दी स्टैनोग्राफरी के ज्ञान को भूल न जायें;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गृह मंत्रालय के हिन्दी सैक्शन में सभी सरकारी काम अंग्रेजी में होता है जबकि उस सैक्शन का मुख्य कार्य हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देना है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उस सैक्शन में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग बन्द करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के उन व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या, जिन्होंने सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में दिसम्बर, 1967 के अन्त तक हिन्दी आशुलेखन का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था, 1,135 है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों का मंत्रालय/विभाग के अनुसार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रशिक्षण का यह उद्देश्य नहीं है कि निर्धारित परीक्षा पास

करने पर इन आशुलिपिकों को हिन्दी आशुलिपिक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जायगा। अतः इन सब आशुलिपिकों को हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्त करने के लिये अवधि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। हिन्दी अनुभाग में कार्य अधिकतर राजपवित स्टाफ (क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों, सुपरवाइजर्स, सहायक सुपरवाइजर्स तथा अनुदेशकों) तथा हिन्दी अध्यापकों के सिव्बन्दी के मामले बजट, लेखा आदि में सम्बन्धित मामले होते हैं। इस अनुभाग में सरकारी कामकाज के लिये यथासम्भव हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। सरकारी भाषा अधिनियम (संशोधन सहित) पास होने पर मंघ के सरकारी काम काज के लिये कर्मचारी की इच्छानुसार हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

M/s. AMIN CHAND PYARE LAL

3297. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the Partner, General Manager and six employees of M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal of Calcutta against whom a case for cheating has been filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the sections under which the said case was filed;

(b) the main charges against the persons involved and the nature and amount of fraud involved;

(c) whether arrests were made and if so, the amount of bail on which the culprits were released; and

(d) when this case is expected to reach its conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) The names of the Partner, General Manager and six employees of M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal, Calcutta, against whom a case has been filed, are as under :—

(1) Shri Jit Paul, Managing Partner.

- (2) Shri S. P. Sharma, General Manager.
- (3) Shri B. S. Punjwani.
- (4) Shri M. M. Gandhi.
- (5) Shri N. S. Natarajan.
- (6) Shri A. N. Hoon.
- (7) Shri S. N. Roy.
- (8) Shri S. L. Chatterjee.

They have all been prosecuted under section 120B read with section 420 I.P.C., section 420 I.P.C. and section 23 read with section 4 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

(b) The main charges for which the accused are prosecuted are that they have cheated the Port Commissioners, Calcutta to the extent of Rs. 1,02,220.62 and for obtaining customs clearance permit from the Iron and Steel Controller on duplicate documents and for paying freight charges in foreign exchange amounting to £6444.208.

(c) No arrests were made. The charge-sheet was filed on 13-12-67 and the court has issued summons for the appearance of the accused.

(d) This cannot be predicted. As the charge-sheet has been filed only recently, it is likely to take some time. The next date of hearing for the appearance of the accused has been fixed by the court on 8-3-1968.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

3298. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the assistance being given to the States by the Centre for making primary education free and compulsory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Central assistance for State Plan Schemes including free and compulsory primary education is released for the head of development as a whole and not for each scheme separately.

नागरिक सुरक्षा

3299. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागरिक सुरक्षा के लिये स्वयंसेवकों की भरती का लक्ष्य पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) लोगों को नागरिक सुरक्षा का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) नागरिक-सुरक्षा स्वयंसेवकों की अपेक्षित संख्या का लगभग 50% भाग भर्ती किया जा चुका है। नागरिक सुरक्षा क्षेत्रों में होम गार्डों की भर्ती लगभग 80% हुई है।

(ख) नागरिक सुरक्षा को नए क्षेत्रों में केवल हाल ही में लागू किया गया है तथा इन क्षेत्रों में भर्ती की गति अभी निश्चित होनी है।

(ग) पूर्णकालिक वैतनिक अनुदेशकों की संख्या दुगुनी कर दी गई है। आक्राम्य क्षेत्रों में होम गार्डों का प्रशिक्षण तीव्र किया गया है। नागरिक सुरक्षा सेवाओं का समय-समय पर उपयोग किया जा रहा है तथा नागरिक सुरक्षा मंगलन का अधिक प्रचार किया जा रहा है।

नेफा का प्रधान कार्यालय

3300. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 419 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेफा का प्रधान कार्यालय शिलांग से अन्यत्र ले जाने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इसे अन्यत्र ले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मामला अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) नेफा निवासियों की लगातार यह मांग रही है कि उनके विकास कार्यों को तेजी से बढ़ाने के हेतु नेफा के मुख्यालय नेफा के अन्दरी भाग में ही हों, इस मांग का समर्थन

संसद के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने जो नेफा में 1966 में गया, भी किया।

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN ORISSA

3301. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have started introducing Oriya as the medium of instruction in all the universities in Orissa; and

(b) if not, what is the position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed before the House as soon as it is available.

ALLEGED POLICE HARASSMENT IN DELHI

3302. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police has been charged of harassing permanent vegetable sellers in some parts of Delhi even though they were authorised by D.M.C. and were paying Teh Bazari;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.M.C. has protested against this action of the Delhi Police; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation had made a representation to the Lt. Governor against the prosecution of "Teh Bazari" licensees by the Police under the Bombay Police Act. The Mayor and some of the Members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation met the Lt. Governor and the latter requested them that 'Teh Bazari' licensees may not be permitted to cause obstruction to the traffic and violate provisions of the Bombay Police Act. The local police have also been instructed to bring to the notice of the Corporation the objectionable sites occupied by the hawkers, before launching prosecutions.

A Committee comprising Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, District Magistrate and Secretary (I&B), Delhi Administration has been constituted for the purpose of

bringing about necessary coordination in the matter.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS

3303. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of November, 1967 and February, 1968 certain bomb explosions took place in certain parts of the country such as in West Bengal, Assam, J & K, Bihar etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired whether these bombs were foreign made or Indian made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and it will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD OF INDIA & CEYLON

3304. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon at its meeting held in Jaipur has urged political parties to keep their hands off the universities and not to use students as instrument to further their own objectives;

(b) if so, whether they have also suggested certain remedies in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have examined them; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Inter University Board of India & Ceylon resolved and issued the following appeal to the Press :—

"The University system has to play a significant role as an effective instrument of national policy. It is also an important instrument for promoting national integration. It can, however, fulfil these objectives only if it is left to work out its own policies unencumbered by any political pressures or considerations. In fact, any interference of this kind in the normal academic

work of the University is ultimately not in the interest either of the society or of any political party in particular. It is in view of these considerations that this meeting of the Inter-University Board appeals to all the political parties in the country to desist from activity which would interfere or dislocate the normal working of the University, such as engaging students to indulge in strife or agitation against authority in support of a cannon political or otherwise. It is in the highest national interest that such a code of conduct be accepted and observed by all the parties concerned."

(d) and (e). The Board has not so far made any reference to the Government of India, but the Ministry is having them examined.

विमान

3305. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में एयरलाइनों के पास कितने तथा कौन-कौन से विमान हैं और इन विमानों की मरम्मत आदि के लिये गत वर्ष कितने मूल्य के पुर्जों का आयात किया गया और किन देशों से किया गया ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : एयर कारपोरेशनों के पाम निम्नलिखित विमान हैं :—

विमान की किस्म	संख्या
एयर इंडिया	
बोईंग 707-420	5
बोईंग 707-320 बी	3
बोईंग 707-320 सी	1
योग :	9
इंडियन एयरलाइंस	
कारबेल	7
वार्डकाउण्ट	14
फोकर फ्रैंडशिप	15
डेकोटा	29
स्काईमास्टर	3
एच० एस०-748	3
योग :	71

मुख्यतया निम्नलिखित देशों से एयर इंडिया ने 1966-67 में 162.86 लाख रुपये की लागत के, और आई० ए० सी० ने 1967 में 311.16 लाख रुपये की लागत के, फालतू पुर्जे आयात किये :—

एयर इंडिया	इंडियन एयरलाइंस
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
युनाइटेड किंगडम	युनाइटेड किंगडम
स्विट्जरलैण्ड	फ्रांस
फ्रांस	हालैंड
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	पश्चिमी जर्मनी
आस्ट्रेलिया	कनाडा
इटली	
चैकोस्लोवाकिया	

चीन की शिक्षा प्रणाली के ढंग पर भारत में शिक्षा

3306. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीन की नयी शिक्षा प्रणाली का अध्ययन किया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत परीक्षाएँ नहीं होंगी और प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को किसी क्षेत्र में निपुणता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा और प्रत्येक छात्र को अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण लेना पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश की शिक्षा नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने तथा चीन की शिक्षा प्रणाली के ढंग पर शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार स्वयं जहाँ तक भी संभव होता है, संसार के प्रमुख देशों के, जिसमें चीन भी शामिल है, महत्वपूर्ण शैक्षिक विकास की जानकारी रखती है।

भारत की शिक्षा समस्याएँ केवल अन्य देशों की कार्यपद्धति के स्वीकृत करने से हल नहीं की जा सकती हैं। शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा अन्य देशों के अनुभवों की जांच तथा उन्हें आत्मसात कर लेने के बाद शिक्षा सुधार की सर्वतोमुखी योजना, जिसकी देश को जरूरत

है, पेश की जाने वाली है। सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिशों को मोटे तौर पर मान लिया है और अप्रैल 1969 में शुरू होने वाली नयी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आधार पर इन्हें लागू किया जाएगा।

PANEL ON CORRUPTION IN UNIVERSITIES

3307. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the U.G.C. Panel on Corruption in Universities was circulated to various Universities for eliciting their views;

(b) whether the views of the Universities have since been obtained;

(c) if so, what is the general nature of their views;

(d) whether any University has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the panel in this respect; and

(e) if so, the names of the Universities which have initiated action in this connection and the details of the steps taken by them ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has so far received the views of only two Universities.

(c) to (e). Both these Universities have expressed themselves in agreement with the recommendations and have intimated that they are being followed to a large extent.

मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3308. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' के 10 सितम्बर, 1967 के अंक में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि कई मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी में काम की प्रगति विपरीत दिशा में हो रही है तथा अब हिन्दी में उतनी नोटिंग आदि नहीं होती जितनी 26 जनवरी, 1965 से पहले की जाती थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस स्थिति को

सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). उक्त समाचार दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के दिनांक 10 सितम्बर, 1967 के दिल्ली संस्करण में नहीं है। मन्त्रालयों में सरकारी कामकाज की दृष्टि से हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्रगति का निरीक्षण अर्द्धवार्षिकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर किया जाता है और जब भी आवश्यकता होती है, उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिया गया हिन्दी टाइप का प्रशिक्षण

3309. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी टाइप का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है तथा उनमें ऐसे प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति कितने हैं, जिनको हिन्दी के काम पर लगाया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : अब तक 7,000 से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। संघ के सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग सुगमता से धीरे धीरे बढ़ाने की तैयारी के उपाय के रूप में हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। आवश्यकता के अनुसार इन कर्मचारियों से हिन्दी टंकण का काम लिया जा रहा है।

हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिक

3310. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के कितने आशुलिपिक हैं; और

(ख) राजभाषाएं (संशोधन) अधिनियम पारित होने के पश्चात् हिन्दी कार्य में हुई प्रगति को देखते हुए हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिये कितने

आशुलिपिक तथा अन्य कर्मचारी भर्ती करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1-12-1967 को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा में इंगलिश आशुलिपिकों (ग्रेड ii) (उनको मिलाकर जो निःसंवर्ग आदि पद पर हैं) की संख्या 2,489 थी। 1966 में के० के० सं० आ० से० में भाग लेने वाले मन्त्रालय तथा विभागों में हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की संख्या 20 थी।

(ख) वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षित करने की योजना पहले से ही चालू है। अतः हिन्दी आशुलिपिक के लिये पृथक् संवर्ग हेतु कोई और भर्ती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए कितने अन्य श्रेणियों के कर्मचारी भर्ती किये जायेंगे।

USE OF HINDI IN STATES

3311. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a directive has been issued to State Governments about the drafting and noting of Government documents and correspondence with the Central Government in Hindi in view of the enactment of the Official Languages (Amendment) Act; and

(b) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

AID FOR DELHI SCHOOLS

3312. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from certain aided schools in Delhi for insufficient aid for these schools; especially for starting more sections in science classes at the Higher Secondary level; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PROPAGANDA LITERATURE

3313. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1315 on the 22nd November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding propaganda literature asked for therein has since been collected;

(b) if so, how many of these propaganda literature are sold, subscribed and freely distributed; and

(c) what are the names of 'friendship organisation' or 'amity associations' of these foreign countries organised in collaboration with Indians and who are the Indian personnel associated with such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There periodicals brought out by the U.K. High Commission are distributed free while publications brought out by other Missions are partly subscribed and partly distributed free.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-394/68.]

EXPENDITURE ON TOURISM

3314. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5990 on the 18th July, 1967 regarding expenditure on tourism and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of expenditure on tourism has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-395/68].

POLYTECHNIC FOR GIRLS IN DELHI

3315. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of more Polytechnics for girls in the South of Delhi;

(b) whether there is proposal to increase the number of seats in the existing such institutions;

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative how long it will take to undertake these steps in the interest of women's education; and

(d) whether there is also any scheme to open training centres for various trades to wives of Government employees to learn these trades in their spare time ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

NEED OF LIBRARY IN SOUTH DELHI

3316. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships being faced by students living in New Delhi (South) in the absence of any well equipped library;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a public library equipped with books on arts and science for the benefit of these students; and

(c) if so, when this proposal is expected to materialise and whether any site has been located for the building required ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Public Library has a Branch Library at Laxmi Bai Nagar and Community Libraries at Sarojini Nagar, R. K. Puram, Moti Bagh II and Netaji Nagar. Besides this, Mobile Vans of the Delhi Public Library visit the following stations in South Delhi once in a week :—

Kalka Ji, Malvia Nagar, Jangpura (Bhagal), Lajpat Nagar I, II, III & IV, Sewa Nagar, Sri Niwaspuri, Lodi Colony, Pandara Road, Khan Market, South Delhi Extension, Andrews Ganj, Rama Krishna

Puram Sectors III, IV & V, Nauroji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar. In addition, two Libraries namely (1) UNESCO Library, Ring Road, New Delhi and (2) Lok Sewak Mandal Library, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi are also functioning in South Delhi.

Neither this Ministry nor the Delhi Public Library have yet received any representation expressing the alleged hardships being experienced by the students of South Delhi.

A piece of land has been allotted to the Delhi Public Library at Sarojini Nagar for its Branch Library. It is hoped that the building will be constructed on this land in a couple of years. Besides, efforts are being made to acquire more land or accommodation for opening Branch Libraries or sub-branches or community libraries in various Sectors of the Rama Krishna Puram. Further, the Delhi Library Board has already decided to draw up a perspective plan for a period of ten years for providing Divisional Libraries, Branch Libraries, Sub-branches or Community Libraries throughout the Union Territory of Delhi depending upon the availability of funds.

Provision of Text Books for students and research facilities is not an accepted function of a Public Library because this falls in the sphere of College and University Libraries. However, a beginning has been made by the Delhi Public Library in this direction and it has already set up a Text Book Section at its Patel Nagar Branch in collaboration with the British Council.

COMPANY SECRETARIES

3317. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) what professional qualifications are recognised by Government for the profession of Company Secretaries; and

(b) whether the Incorporated Secretary from the Corporation of Secretaries, London and Chartered Secretary from the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London are recognised for this purpose by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Government Diploma in Company Secretaryship of the Company Law Board, India.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

TOURIST HOTELS

3318. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2211 on the 29th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the said information regarding the Tourist Hotels has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The assurance has since been fulfilled and a copy is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/68.]

PENSION/PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME FOR DELHI TEACHERS

3319. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the Pension and Provident Fund Scheme for Delhi University Teachers as recommended by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a similar scheme would also be introduced for Delhi College Teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are under examination.

(c) A proposal is under consideration.

COCHIN PORT

3320. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of berth Q-9 at Cochin port has been completed;

(b) whether Government have received representation from the Cochin Port Authorities to extend this berth to a length of 808 ft.;

(c) if so, the reasons they have given for their proposal; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) The construction of the berth is in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) The berth is required for accommodating larger vessels carrying bulk cargo and Defence vessels which normally occupy two alongside berths on account of their size.

(d) The proposal is under consideration.

REPRESENTATION OF M.Ps. ON THE PORT TRUSTS

3321. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give representations to the Members of Parliament in the various Port Trusts of India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that representatives of Municipalities and Chambers of Commerce are also being given representations on these Trusts ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

VACANCIES IN KERALA HIGH COURT

3322. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are three vacancies in the High Court of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals to fill the vacancies have been received from the State authorities and are now under consideration of Government.

BOMBAY-COCHIN AIR SERVICE

3323. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the air passengers to Cochin via Bombay have to wait at Bombay for more than three hours so as to catch Bombay-Cochin plane;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to minimise the waiting time at

Bombay so that the passengers can reach Cochin earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The passengers from Delhi to Cochin via Bombay have to wait at Bombay for about three hours, but via Madras the waiting time is only 35 minutes.

(b) The air-timings are drawn up with a view to the best utilisation of the available aircraft. In the present situation no relief is possible, but I.A.C. will keep the matter in view when more aircraft are available and more services introduced.

महाभारत सम्बत् चालू करना

3324. श्री भोलेन्द्र झा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार महाभारत के युद्ध की समाप्ति को आधार मानकर भारत में महाभारत सम्बत् चालू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार ने पहले ही ग्रेगोरीय कैलेंडर के सदृश्य 22 मार्च, 1957 तदनुसार 1 चैत्र, 1879 से विभिन्न असेनिक कार्यों में उपयोगार्थ सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिये शक सम्बत् पर आधारित एक समान राष्ट्रीय कैलेंडर अपना रखा है। कैलेंडर सुधार समिति ने देश में प्रचलित महाभारत से सम्बन्धित कैलेंडर सहित विभिन्न कैलेंडर प्रणालियों पर विचार करने के बाद इस राष्ट्रीय कैलेंडर की सिफारिश की थी ।

केन्द्रीय असेनिक सेवा

3325. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1261 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय असेनिक सेवा के बारे में जानकारी अब एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1965 से अगस्त 1967 तक की अवधि में श्रेणी I के अधिकारियों की संख्या जिन्होंने अपने पुत्र पुत्री तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिये जो उन पर निर्भर हैं (प्राइवेट) निजी उपक्रमों में (रोजगार लेने) नौकरी हेतु अनुमति के लिये आवेदन किया—146.

श्रेणी I के अधिकारियों की संख्या जिन्हें अनुमति प्रदान की गई—143.

श्रेणी I के अधिकारियों की संख्या जिन्हें अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की गई—3.

भारतीय असेनिक सेवा के सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी

3326. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1262 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय असेनिक सेवा के सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारियों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणों में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 397/68] ।

कार चोरों का गिरोह

3327. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री, 15 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 439 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कार चोरों के गिरोह की जांच के बारे में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है और जांच के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : इस गिरोह के विरुद्ध सात मामलों में से, छः मामलों में जांच समाप्त कर दी गई है क्योंकि कथित चुराई गई कारें नेपाल से प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकीं। इन कारों की बरामदी का प्रश्न परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय द्वारा नेपाल सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है।

शेष मामलों में जांच जारी है और शीघ्र ही समाप्त हो जायगी।

AIRSTRIIP IN TIRUPATHI (ANDHRA PRADESH)

3328. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an airstrip in Tirupathi of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board of Trustees of Tirupathi Devasthanam have offered to share a major portion of cost if such an airstrip is constructed at Tirupathi ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A suggestion in this regard has been received and is under examination.

(b) No such formal offer has been received, but the possibility of the Devasthanam sharing the cost of construction has been discussed with the Temple authorities.

UNSCHEDULED FLIGHTS DURING GENERAL ELECTIONS

3329. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unscheduled flights used during the last General Elections; and

(b) the number of those used by organisations i.e. political parties and by individual candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to an Unstarred Question No. 509-A, answered on 4th April 1967, information regarding candidates/organisations who made use of non-scheduled flights, for election purposes, during the last General Elections, was laid on

the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19th July, 1967. A copy of this statement is laid on the Table of the House for ready reference. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-398/68.]

TOURIST HOTELS IN ANDHRA AND MYSORE

3330. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the places of tourist hotels run by Government in Andhra and Mysore States; and

(b) the terms for giving financial assistance to the organisations or individuals to construct hotels or lodging places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government of India does not run any hotels in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States.

(b) At present financial assistance to the hotel industry is available from the State Finance Corporations, or the Industrial Finance Corporation which advance loans to the industry generally to the extent of 50% of the capital cost of the project. Financial assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans will also be available from the Hotel Development Fund set up by the Government to approved hotel projects undertaken by public or private limited companies located in areas of tourist importance. The quantum of loans will be up to two-thirds of the value of the fixed assets i.e. land, building and other immovable assets in the case of new constructions, repayable in nine years. In the case of approved hotel projects undertaking expansion/renovation, the quantum of loan will be up to 50% of the cost to be incurred, repayable in 7½ years. The rate of interest payable on these loans will be the same as that charged by the Government to Industrial undertakings i.e. 7% per annum.

PROMOTION OF KURKU DANCES OF BASTAR

3331. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance is given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi for the promotion of Kurku dances of Bastar people who have been awarded so many times Republic Day Prizes in M.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI
BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No scheme was submitted by an institution for assistance for the promotion of these dances.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्र

3332. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन

तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों (पुरातत्वीय विभाग के अन्तर्गत) का दौरा करने वाले पर्यटकों को उचित आवास के अभाव के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव करनी पड़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में (पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन) पर्यटक अभिरुचि के स्थानों पर आवास व्यवस्था की कमी के बारे में पर्यटकों से शिकायतें मिली हैं, तथा सरकार इस बारे में सचेत है कि ऐसे पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर वर्तमान आवास व्यवस्था में विस्तार व सुधार का पर्याप्त अवकाश है।

(ख) पर्यटन विषयक चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मांडू, सांची और खजुराहो में मौजूदा पर्यटक बंगलों के विस्तार व सुधार, तथा ग्वालियर में एक पर्यटक बंगले (श्रेणी I) के निर्माण, की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। जहां तक सांची और खजुराहो में पर्यटक बंगलों (श्रेणी II) का सम्बन्ध है मामले में राज्य सरकार के साथ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

अध्यापकों को बिमान किराये में रियायत

3333. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने अध्यापकों को बिमान किराये के मामले में 50 प्रतिशत रियायत देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने 27 जनवरी, 1968 से एक स्कीम चलाई है जिसके अंतर्गत अध्यापकों को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन किराये में 50% रियायत दी है :—

(i) अध्यापक देश के अंदर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के किसी सैक्टर या सैक्टरों में 12 से 26 वर्ष तक की आयु वाले कम से कम 10 विद्यार्थियों के दल के साथ यात्रा-अनुरोधक अथवा अभिभावक के रूप में जा रहा होना चाहिये। अन्यथा उसे किसी प्रकार की रियायत का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

(ii) अध्यापक को स्कूल/कालिज का इस आशय का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होगा कि वह 10 छात्रों के एक दल के साथ जा रहा है, जिनका कि आई० ए० सी० के किसी भी अन्तर्देशीय सैक्टर या सैक्टरों में यात्रा के लिये नामोल्लेख करना आवश्यक होगा।

शैक्षिक सुधार

3334. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शिक्षा में सुधार करने के लिये सभी राज्यों को एक योजना भेजी है और इसको क्रियान्वित करने की उनसे अपील की ताकि शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार किया जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ध्येय क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना को किन राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

फिर भी यहाँ यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) ने देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिए अनेक सिफारिशों की हैं। उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को विचार और क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भेज दिया गया है।

अध्यापकों के लिये पेंशन/भविष्य निधि योजना

3335. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पेंशन एवं सामान्य भविष्य निधि एवं उपदान सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को 1 अप्रैल, 1964 से क्रियान्वित करने की जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उन्हें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पेंशन, सामान्य भविष्य निधि तथा उपदान से विश्वविद्यालय अध्यापकों को कितना लाभ होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ज़िगुण सेन) : (क) भारत सरकार के परामर्श से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पहली अप्रैल, 1964 से केवल केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों तथा बंगलौर के भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान में (i) पेंशन एवं सामान्य भविष्य निधि व उपदान सहित और (ii) अंशदायी भविष्य निर्वाह निधि एवं उपदान सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को लागू कर दिया है। कर्मचारियों को दोनों योजनाओं में से किसी एक को चुनने की स्वतंत्रता है।

इन योजनाओं से राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और 'समझे जाने वाले' विश्वविद्यालयों को भी सूचित कर दिया गया है जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों के लाभार्थ इन योजनाओं को लागू करने के प्रश्न को सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/प्राधिकारियों को हाथ में लेने के लिए कहा है।

(ख) सामान्य भविष्य निधि व पेंशन उपदान सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारी, कम से कम दस वर्षों की योग्य-सेवाओं के पश्चात्, कुछ शर्तों के साथ प्रत्येक छमाही

अवधि की पूर्ण योग्य-सेवाओं के लिए औसत उपलब्धियों का 1/160 की दर से पेंशन पाने का हकदार होगा। इसके अलावा, वह कर्मचारी उसी वेतनक्रम पर, जैसा कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू है—ग्रेज्युटी (उपदान), परिवार पेंशन तथा असाधारण पेंशन के लिए भी हकदार होगा।

नई अंशदायी भविष्य निधि एवं उपदान सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत, कर्मचारी, जो पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार की ग्रेज्युटी (उपदान) का हकदार नहीं था, वह भी, अधिकाधिक उपलब्धियों से पन्द्रह गुणा अथवा 24000 रुपये की शर्तों के साथ, जो भी कम हो, प्रत्येक छमाई अवधि की पूर्ण योग्य सेवाओं के लिए उपलब्धियों के 1/2 की दर से ग्रेज्युटी पाने का हकदार होगा। निधियों के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों की सहायता पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत वेतन के 8 1/2 % के विरुद्ध, कर्मचारी के वेतन के 8 % तक सीमित कर दी गयी है।

शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

3336. श्री नागेश्वर त्रिवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता, हड़ताल करने और परीक्षा में नकल करने की प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली को बदलने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों और शिक्षा संस्थाओं से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो इनके नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ज़िगुण सेन) : (क) शिक्षा की वर्तमान पद्धति में आमूल परिवर्तन करने के संबंध में शिक्षा आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं, उनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विद्यार्थियों आदि में अनुशासनहीनता के प्रश्न का भी निपटान किया जाएगा। आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों से मोटे तौर पर सहमत हैं।

हैलीकोप्टर सेवा

3337. श्री वेबराव पाटिल : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा किये गये इस प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे के अक्षिण बम्बई के विभिन्न स्थानों के लिये हैलीकोप्टर सेवा चालू की जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या इस सेवा का संचालन किसी गैर-सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा किया जायेगा अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित हैलीकोप्टर सेवा के कब तक चालू होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उच्च न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत मामले

3338. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में कुल कितने मामले एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत हैं; और

(ख) क्या उच्च न्यायालय में मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय स राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 को 8,085।

(ख) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि न्यायालय के मूल क्षेत्राधिकार की आधिक सीमा को रु० 25,000 की रकम से अधिक

बढ़ाया जा सके। इस प्रस्ताव के कार्यान्वित होने पर लम्बन कम हो जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ न्यायालय के लिये अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश का एक और पद हाल में मंजूर किया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 10 स्थायी न्यायाधीश तथा 2 अतिरिक्त न्यायाधीश हो गई है। इस पद के तथा मौजूदा रिक्तियों के भरे जाने पर न्यायालय मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने की स्थिति में हो जायेगा।

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-CHIEF MINISTER, PUNJAB

3339. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum containing some allegations against Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir, ex-Chief Minister of Punjab, was received by Government;

(b) if so, the allegations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allegations contained in the memorandum were mainly about misappropriation of party funds and appointment of relatives to Government posts. Copies of the Memorandum had been endorsed to the party hierarchy and it was for them to consider the matter relating to alleged misappropriation of party funds. As for the other allegations, from the preliminary check that was made, there did not appear any ground for holding an enquiry.

साम्प्रदायिक सूचियां

3340. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के बहुत से विभाग नियुक्ति करते समय माइल साम्प्रदायिक सूचियां नहीं तैयार करते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों और

अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को अपेक्षित पद नहीं मिलते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विभागों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार इन माडल साम्प्रदायिक सूचियों की गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से छानबीन नहीं करवाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक विभाग से माडल साम्प्रदायिक सूची के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी इकट्ठी करने और भविष्य में उसकी गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से छानबीन कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार मंत्रालय/विभाग के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी को सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सूचियां रखनी पड़ती हैं। यदि किसी प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमित रूप से सूचियां न रखने के दृष्टान्त इस मंत्रालय को सूचित किये जाते हैं तो उन्हें इस कमी को दूर करने का तथा इस विषय पर सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार सूचियां बनाने का निर्देश दिया जाता है। फिर भी विभागों की संख्या तथा नाम के संबंध में, यदि कोई हो, जो सूचियां नहीं रख रहे हैं सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-मटल पर यथा-शीघ्र रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सूचियों में नियुक्तियों और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों द्वारा भरे गए पदों की संख्या बतलाने के लिये ब्यौरा नियत किया गया है, जो वार्षिक विवरण में नियुक्ति प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग तथा गृह मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के

अधीन सभी नियुक्ति प्राधिकारियों द्वारा रखी गई सूचियों की छानबीन करना गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा सम्भव नहीं है।

GAUHATI RIOTS

3341. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss of life and property during the recent Gauhati disturbances in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any assistance has been given to the sufferers also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answer given on 1-3-1968 to Unstarred Question No. 2459. Further information is awaited from the State Government.

दिल्ली-बम्बई विमान सेवाएं

3342. श्री शशिभूषण बाळपेढी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इंदौर एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा व्यापार केन्द्र है निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली और बंबई के बीच बरास्ता इन्दौर विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना बना रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). कारपोरेशन ने गमियों की समय सूची (शिड्यूल) में जिसके कि 15 अप्रैल, 1968 से लागू किये जाने की संभावना है, फोकर फ्रेंडशिप विमान से बलाई जाने वाली एक दैनिक विमान सेवा दिल्ली-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई की व्यवस्था की है।

हिन्दी संस्थाओं को वार्षिक अनुदान

3343. श्री देबराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र में हिन्दी संस्थाओं को वार्षिक अनुदान देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संस्थाओं के नाम और पते क्या क्या हैं तथा 1966-67 और 1967-68 में ऐसी प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना अनुदान दिया गया तथा 1968-69 के लिये कितना अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है; और

(ग) इन हिन्दी संस्थाओं को किम आधार पर अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के उन स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी संगठनों के नाम दिये हुए हैं, जिन्हें 1966-67 और 1967-68 (अब तक) के दौरान अनुदान दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 399/68] 1968-69 के लिए अनुदान हेतु आवेदन-पत्र अप्रैल, 1968 में राज्य सरकार के जरिए आमंत्रित किये जायेंगे।

(ग) अनुमोदित योजनाओं के कुल स्वीकृत खर्च के 75 प्रतिशत के आधार पर अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कला मन्दिर

3344. श्री बसवन्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके बम्बई में एक राष्ट्रीय कला मन्दिर बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) इस कला मन्दिर पर होने वाले खर्च में से कितना खर्च राज्य सरकार बहन करेगी और कितना खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार बहन करेगी;

(घ) क्या इस मन्दिर के लिये किसी विदेशी सहायता के मिलने की भी सम्भावना है

और यदि हां, तो वह कितनी मात्रा में मिलेगी तथा किस देश से सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस कला मन्दिर का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानवन्त भा आषाढ) : (क) मंत्रालय का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) इस मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को लिखा जा रहा है और सूचना मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

धर्म-परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में विधि

3345. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा राज्य के आदिम जातीय लोगों ने प्रलोभनों, डर तथा अन्य दबावों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तनों पर एक संविहित प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, ताकि उनके धर्म तथा संस्कृति की रक्षा की जा सके;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने धर्म-परिवर्तनों के बारे में कानून बनाये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उड़ीसा सरकार की तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार भारत के सभी आदिम जातीय लोगों के धर्म तथा संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिये कानून बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) नवम्बर, 1967 में प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित एक छपे हुए ज्ञापन में पश्चिम उड़ीसा के मुण्डा आदिवासियों के एक नेता द्वारा यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आदिवासियों के ईसाई धर्म-परिवर्तन पर वैधानिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाये और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 13 तथा 29 के अधीन

संविधान के लागू होने की तिथि से ही हुए ऐसे धर्म-परिवर्तनों को अमान्य घोषित कर दे।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार से केन्द्रीय कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

सड़क परिवहन भाड़ा दरें

3346. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सब राज्यों में सड़क परिवहन द्वारा लिये जाने वाले माल भाड़े तथा यात्री किराये में समानता लाने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत यात्री बसों और माल गाड़ियों के किराये और भाड़े की दरें राज्य परिवहन अधिकरणों द्वारा निश्चित की जाती हैं। चूंकि इन मोटर गाड़ियों के चालन और देखभाल की लागत पर प्रभाव डालने वाली दशाएं अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग हैं अतः सारे देश में परिवहन मोटर गाड़ियों की किराये और भाड़े की समान दरें लागू करना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 26 पर पुल

3347. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 26 पर सागर तथा रमन के बीच नदी-नालों पर पुलों के कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : सदस्य संभवतः राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग संख्या 26 के सागर-बरमन अनुभाग का संकेत कर रहे हैं। इस अनुभाग

में पुलों के निर्माण की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) देहर नदी पर पुल | पूरा हो गया |
| (2) करंजुदा नाला पर पुल | इन पुलों के जून 1969 तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है। |
| (3) समेनार नदी पर पुल | |
| (4) झुनकू नाला और सुखचैन नाला के संगम के नीचे बहाव की ओर का पुल। | |

- (5) बिजोरा नाला पुल के निर्माण का प्राक्कलन अभी तक मंजूर नहीं किया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 26 पर डोकरीनाला पर पुल

3349. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 26 पर डोकरीनाला पर एक पुल के निर्माण के बारे में प्राप्त टेंडर स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और इस बारे में एक करार हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और यह यातायात के लिये कब तक खुल जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो टेंडर कब तक स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा और करार कब तक हो जायेगा।

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने ठेका दिये जाने के संबंध में राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया है और शीघ्र ही ठेकेदार से करार समझौता हो जाने की संभावना है; प्रारंभ होने की तिथि से काम को पूरा होने में लगभग 18 महीने लगेंगे। इस में बरसात की ऋतु शामिल नहीं है।

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF POLICE OFFICERS IN DELHI

3349. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for selection of Police Officers in Delhi from 1957 to 1967, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been any change in the criteria in different years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-400/68*].

(c) The changes have been made to widen the scope of selection and to give concession to the departmental candidates. The change in the criteria for selection of the Senior Officers' level was made in view of the formation of Joint Cadre of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh etc.

DELAY IN THE DISPOSAL OF COURT WORK

3350. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government instituted any enquiry into the cause for the delay and disposal of cases by the Court in the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial measures which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Law Commission which examined the question of reform of Judicial Administration submitted a report in 1958 dealing, among other things, with the causes for delay in disposal of cases in courts and the action to be taken for avoidance of such delay. The State Governments which are responsible for the administration of justice have by and large reported that they have adopted the administrative measures recommended by the Law Commission. The position is kept under review from time to time and further remedial measures will be devised as and when necessary.

DELAY IN THE DISPOSAL OF COURT WORK

3351. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has become a common feature with High Courts to give adjournments without costs for the convenience of Courts or that of Senior Counsels; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to suggest to High Courts that when more than two adjournments are given without costs, the entry in the order sheets may be in red ink to spotlight delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

COCHIN PORT

3352. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Cochin Port wharf there is no Cold Storage facility for sea foods and that there is no special berth for docking ships loading sea foods; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide these facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). No cold storage facility is provided by Cochin Port at the wharves. No request for the provision of such facility has been received by the port authorities from the Marine Products Export Promotion Council. However, land has been leased to the Kerala State Government on Willingdon Island, not far away from the wharves, for the construction of a cold storage godown and the construction has almost been completed. The need for providing such facility by the port was discussed by the port authorities at a meeting with the representatives of the concerned interests on the 22nd February, 1968 when it was suggested that the port should consider providing model cold storage containers in which products could be stored and loaded straight into the hatches of ships. This proposal is under the consideration of the port authorities.

COCHIN PORT

3353. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no mechanical facilities at Cochin Port for handling bulk cargo like food-grains; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to instal such facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have not so far installed any mechanical handling equipment for handling bulk cargo for foodgrains on a regular basis. However, mechanical discharge of wheat on an experimental basis was undertaken by the Corporation during the period May 1967 to the end of December, 1967 in respect of sixteen vessels.

The Food Corporation have under consideration proposals for arranging mechanical discharge of bulk cargoes of wheat at Cochin on a regular basis taking into account its effect on the employment opportunities available for manual labour at the port and also the possibilities of continued long-term import of foodgrains through the port.

Apart from foodgrains, the only other bulk commodity handled at the port is oil for which special facilities exist.

FACILITIES TO PASSENGER VESSELS AT COCHIN PORT

3354. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no proper facilities for reception of passenger vessels at Cochin Port and that such vessels only very rarely call at this port at present; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to have such facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The facilities for passenger vessels available at Cochin Port are limited. The Port authorities had proposed the construction of a modern passenger terminal building but it has been decided to defer consideration of the proposal for the present, as it was felt that the

assumption of increased passenger traffic might not materialise in the present situation, and that the expenditure may, therefore, prove infructuous.

अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी

3355. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने की योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दीतर राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार कोई नई योजना नहीं बना रही है। केवल वर्तमान योजनाएं ही जिनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है, हिन्दीतर राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रचार और सार के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही है :—

(I) हिन्दीतर राज्यों की सरकारों को (i) मिडिल, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति और (ii) हिन्दी अध्यापकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय चलाने के लिए खर्च के शत प्रतिशत आधार पर अनुदान।

(II) हिन्दीतर प्रदेशों की स्वीकृत हिन्दी संस्थाओं को स्वीकृत खर्च के 75 प्रतिशत आधार पर, हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार सम्बन्धी योजनाओं (जैसे हिन्दी कक्षाओं का संचालन, हिन्दी वाचनालय और पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना, हिन्दी प्रचारकों का प्रशिक्षण, हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग कक्षाओं का संचालन, हिन्दी अध्यापकों के शिविर, विद्यार्थी मेले हिन्दी निबंध और वाक प्रतियोगियाँ, हिन्दी ड्रामा आदि आदि के कार्यान्वयन के लिये अनुदान।

(III) लोकप्रिय हिन्दी पुस्तकों का हिन्दी-तर राज्य सरकारों के स्कूलों, कालेजों और सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों में निःशुल्क वितरण ।

(IV) हिन्दीतर भाषी विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक से ऊपर हिन्दी अध्ययन के लिये छात्र-वृत्तियाँ ।

**AIR CRASH OF HISSAR AVIATION CLUB
PUSHPAK AIRCRAFT**

3356. SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pushpak aircraft belonging to the Hissar Aviation Club crash-landed near Hissar on the 16th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the causes of this accident; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Accident is still under investigation.

**RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDING DUES FROM
CATERING CONTRACTORS AT PALAM AIRPORT**

3357. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5176 on the 20th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the full amount of Government dues have been paid by the Caterer at Palam Airport;

(b) if not, the latest position regarding the recoveries made and the amount due;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the partners of M/s. Amin Chand Payare Lal have acquired some interest into the running of the contract; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government dues as on 31-12-1967 have been assessed at Rs. 1,23,001.45.

(c) The caterer has appointed Shri A. V. Shah of M/s. Flury's Swiss Confectioners Private Ltd., Calcutta, as his Resident Manager at Palam.

(d) Government's view is that on expiry of their last contract on 28-2-67 M/s. Raffles Restaurant have ceased to hold a valid catering contract at Palam, and their continuation there is illegal. Any associate of M/s. Raffles Restaurant would, in Government's view, be equally unauthorised. Messrs. Raffles Restaurant have, however, filed a suit in Court which Government are contesting. Pending disposal of the case by the Court it is unfortunately not possible for Government to take further action to compel the party to give up their contract.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

3358. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the different Departments of the Indian School of International Studies in view of the emerging trends and developments in international relations;

(b) whether any priority projects have been taken up by the school keeping in view India's national interests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The School proposes to set up a separate Department of European Studies by withdrawing the subject from the existing Department of International Politics and Organisation. It is also proposed to set up a separate Department of Russian Studies.

(b) and (c). The following are some of the research projects undertaken by the School, keeping in view India's national interest :

- (i) India's Relations with West Asia 1947-64.
- (ii) The Age of Gandhi.
- (iii) India in World Affairs.
- (iv) India's Balance of Payments (Since 1951/52) : A Case Study of Balance of Payments Policy in a Mixed Economy.
- (v) Power as a Factor in the Indian Foreign Policy.
- (vi) India & Western Europe : 1947-1959.

- (vii) Indo-Japanese Economic Relations.
- (viii) The Development of International Law Concepts in Indian History.
- (ix) The United Nations and India-Pakistan Conflict.
- (x) Studies in India's Foreign Relations (1947-64) during the Nehru Era.
- (xi) The United States and last Phase of Struggle for Indian Independence, 1939-45.
- (xii) A Study of U.S.-Indian Relations During the Truman Years.
- (xiii) India and the Peace-Making in Indo-China, 1954-66.
- (xiv) The United States Economic Relations with India 1947-64.
- (xv) India and the Commonwealth 1947-64 : A Documentary Study.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

3359. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and academic qualifications of the incumbents in the post of Director, Indian School of International Studies since its inception :

(b) the academic curriculum vitae of the present Director;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently the Director had submitted his resignation if so, its outcome;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of persons who are leading experts in their subjects have been removed from the academic faculty; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to maintain the academic calibre of research and teaching in international relations at the Indian School of International Studies ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). The following persons have been the Director of the School since its inception :

- (i) Dr. A. Appadorai, from September 1955 to December, 1964.
- (ii) Dr. A. K. Das Gupta, Acting Director from Dec. 1964 to February 1965.
- (iii) Dr. M. S. Rajan, from February 1965 to-date.

The academic qualifications and other relevant particulars are given in Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-401/68].

(c) Yes, Sir, but later he withdrew the resignation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFT FOR I.A.C.

3360. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount spent for the purchase of Aircraft for Indian Airlines Corporation in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The I.A.C. purchases aircraft on long-term loans. The position of the Corporation's total commitments and the actual payments made by it towards the purchase of aircraft in 1966-67 and 1967-68 is as follows :—

	1966-67	1967-68
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
Total Commitment :	700.72	673.40
Actual payment towards cost of aircraft	316.65	404.96
Interest paid on loan.	59.12	84.82
Customs Duty paid.	20.86	13.00

AIR SERVICE TO LAHAUL AND SPITI

3361. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that areas like Lahaul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) are snow bound for more than six months in a year and there are no means of communication between them and the rest of India during this period except by air; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to connect these areas by an air service ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On account of the difficult nature of the terrain a suitable site for making an airstrip is hard to find. Further, due to adverse weather conditions and negligible air traffic potential, air services to these places even if these were possible would involve substantial financial loss.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR FLYING CREW

3362. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY**: Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3973 on the 13th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding hotel accommodation for flying crew has since been collected;

(b) if so, the amount of bill paid to each hotel during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 by the Air India and I.A.C. with the name of the hotel and the number of crew accommodated by each hotel during the year; and

(c) the reasons for not accommodating the flying crew in Government owned hotels as a measure of economy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The compilation of the information is almost complete, and it will be laid on the Table of the House very shortly.

THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE

3363. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA**: Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a third line of defence comprising of the armed wing of the Home Guards will be created in the border areas to provide effective check against raids from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the organisational changes proposed to be done in the existing set up of the Home Guards; and

(c) when the new set-up will commence functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for creation of border wing of Home Guards in the border districts of the States of Rajasthan and Punjab has already been approved.

(b) The border wing of the Home Guards will be different from ordinary Home Guards in the following respects:

(1) Organisation, which will be in battalions rather than companies.

(2) Supply of arms to all instead of to 30% strength.

(3) More intensive training.

(4) Better equipped in the matter of transport, accommodation and messing.

(c) The border wings are expected to be raised by 31st March, 1968.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS TO MADRAS

3364. **DR. M. SANTHOSHAM**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news published in the dailies stating the Central Government educational grant to Madras Government is cut is authentic; and

(b) if so, whether the cut in the grant relates only to that part which is earmarked for promotion of the study of Hindi or the entire educational grant?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

RESERVATIONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES

3365. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR**: Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent of the permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10 per cent in Class III posts under the Central Government are reserved for ex-servicemen;

(b) whether this is subject to the condition that the total number of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, Scheduled Castes and Tribes does not exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies in any one recruitment year;

(c) whether State Governments, public undertakings and local authorities are also to make reservations on the same basis in the recruitment to posts under them;

(d) if so, whether this provision has curtailed the scope of adequate representation and due employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly to make good the cumulative shortfalls in their recruitment in various categories of posts; and

(e) whether a copy of the afore-said Government Orders would be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, for a period of 2 years with effect from 1-7-1966 in the first instance.

(b) Yes.

(c) Ministries of the Government of India have been requested to issue suitable instructions to Public Sectors Undertakings under them to make similar reservations for ex-servicemen in the recruitment to corresponding posts/services under them. Also, the State Governments have been requested to make similar reservation for ex-servicemen in the recruitment to corresponding posts/services under them. However, local authorities have not so far been asked to make reservations for ex-servicemen in posts under them.

(d) If a sufficient number of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are not available in any year of recruitment for appointment against vacancies reserved for them, the unfilled reserved vacancies are treated as unreserved and the reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in such vacancies are carried forward to two subsequent years of recruitment. Reserved vacancies which have been so carried forward but are not filled by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the two recruitment years, are treated as lapsed. Further, according to the 'carry forward' rule, in any recruitment year, the number of normal reserved vacancies for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, plus the carried forward reserved vacancies for these categories of persons, should not exceed 45 per cent of the total number of vacancies filled during that recruitment year. With effect from 1-7-1966, reservations have been made also for ex-servicemen in Class III and IV posts to the extent mentioned in part (a) of the Question. However, the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the reservations for ex-servicemen cannot exceed 45% of the vacancies filled in a particular recruitment year. Thus, it is the limitation of 45% in respect of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen which can lead to lapse of reservations for these communities, if there are short-falls in recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one year despite adequate opportunity

being given to members of these categories for appointment against the reserved (including carried forward) vacancies and as a result these have to be carried forward.

(e) A copy each of Ministry of Home Affairs two Office Memoranda No. 14/26/64-Estt.(D), dated the 4th July, 1966, and of letter No. 14/26/64-Estt.(D), dated the 4th July, 1966, addressed to all the State Governments, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—402/68].

NATIONAL FLAG BURNT IN COIMBATORE

3366. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 21st February, 1968, a few students set fire to the National Flag in a park in Coimbatore before a gathering of about 2,000 students;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against these students who burnt the flag; and

(c) the steps Government intend taking to prevent such anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) On 21st February, 1968 about 2000 students collected at a park in Coimbatore and four students individually burnt the National Flag soaked with petrol.

(b) The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) The Central Government are in touch with the State Government. The leaders of all political parties in Madras Legislative Assembly have since issued a joint appeal to the students asking them to desist from agitations, strikes, burning the national flag and the Constitution and hoisting the "Tamilnad" flag. This appeal was made on the initiative of the Chief Minister.

AIR STRIPS

3367. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air-strips are sometimes built at various places at the time of tours by the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the number of such air-strips built during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has not constructed any air strip in connection with the Prime Minister's tours during the last two years.

नामाओं द्वारा अध्यापकों का अपहरण

3368. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 300 सशस्त्र नागाओं ने 18 फरवरी 1968 को गिरिताम सब डिवीजन में किंग-का राहोन में दो अध्यापकों का उनके घरों से अपहरण कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 19 फरवरी, 1968 को अपने आप बने हुए मिजो विद्रोहियों के सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारी को सदर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में कैद कर लिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन घटनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है तथा इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ग). 18 फरवरी, 1968 को मनीपुर के गिरीबाम सब-डिवीजन में थिंगकराघोर गांव में लगभग 130 विद्रोही मिजो के एक गिरोह ने दो अध्यापकों का अपहरण किया था। अध्यापकों के 20 फरवरी, को छोड़े जाने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। मामला दर्ज कर दिया गया है तथा उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) 19 फरवरी, 1968 को ग्राम सेवक दल ने सदर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में स्वकथित मिजो विद्रोहियों के सब-डिवीजनल अधिकारी

को पकड़ा था। पूछताछ पर पता चला कि गलत पहिचान के कारण सन्देह हुआ था और इसलिये उसे छोड़ दिया गया।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रकाशन 'सोशियल स्टडी, (सामाजिक अध्ययन)

3369. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के "सामाजिक अध्ययन" नामक प्रकाशन के भाग 2 तथा भाग 3 में भारत की उत्तरी सीमा गलत दिखाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से कोई स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये स्पष्टीकरण का ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि जिन नकशों में गलत सीमाएं दिखाई गई थीं उन्हें हटा देने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये गए हैं।

MANIPURI DANCE AWARD

3370. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sangeet Natak Akademi has not given its Akademi award on Manipuri Dance this year;

(b) whether any discussion was held on the matter of awarding the same on Manipuri Dance; and

(c) if so, the details of the discussion and the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akademi on the recommendation of the Executive Board did not approve Manipuri dance for the Award this year.

SWITCHING OVER TO HINDI IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

3371. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banaras Hindu University has decided to switch over to Hindi medium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other central educational institute is following suit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the facilities formulated to admit students from non-Hindi speaking States with non-Hindi medium into the Banaras Hindu University and other such central educational institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

AWARDS TO SPORTSMEN

3372. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3815 on the 28th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any of the three sportsmen who achieved international success in individual items of sport viz. World title in Billiards, Silver Medal in Claypigeon Shooting and Bronze Medal in Wrestling, were considered for Padma Bhushan or Padma Shri awards; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) One of them, Shri Wilson Jones (who won the World title in Billiards) was awarded Padma Shri on the Republic Day, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

SAINIK SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

3373. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of boys from the Union Territories who competed in the All-India competitive examination for admission to Sainik Schools, during 1964 to 1968, so far;

(b) the number of boys out of them who were eligible for merit-cum-means scholarship granted by the Ministry;

(c) the number of boys who have been granted the merit-cum-means scholarship during these years;

(d) whether it is a fact that for the first time a large number of boys who competed in the examination have been denied scholarship during 1968; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The information in respect of the years 1964 to 1967 is not readily available.

(b) 34,83,139 and 103. This information is for the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively. The number of boys eligible for scholarships in 1964 on the basis of 1963—examination was 30.

(c) All the boys were granted scholarships in the previous years. Last year, the number of scholarships was raised to 265, purely as a temporary measure.

(d) and (e). Yes; Sir. Out of 265 Scholarships granted last year, only 40 unutilised scholarships were available this year. The question of accommodating the remaining boys who are otherwise eligible, is under the consideration of the Government of India.

ATTACK IN MIZO VILLAGE

3374. SHRI HIMMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that atleast 4 persons were killed when a group of armed miscreants attacked a village in the Mizo area on the night of 9th February, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any information has been received by Government about the affinities of these miscreants and whether they belonged to Mizo National Front; and

(c) Government's reaction to this incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The village in question is in Tripura.

(b) The miscreants have not been identified. They are, however, believed to

include some Mizos, Reangs and Noatias associated with Tripura Tribal Singrak Union, an extremist tribal faction.

(c) Government is alive to the situation created by this incident, and a case has been registered by the police, and is under investigation. The area is being patrolled to allay fear among the local people.

GANG OF CAR THIEVES IN DELHI

3375. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an alleged gang of car thieves and burglars has been unearthed in Delhi and its leader arrested;

(b) if so, the result of inquiries made into the matter; and

(c) the steps envisaged to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) At the instance of the leader of this gang 4 stolen cars, cloth worth Rs. 8,000, 8 bags of sugar and one electric motor were recovered. The case is still under investigation.

(c) Special drives are launched periodically against auto/scooter thieves and traps are laid. Patrolling is intensified in affected areas to maintain a watch with a view to preventing such offences. History sheets of known car lifters and burglars are maintained and their activities are kept under watch.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO COMMUNAL RIOTS

3376. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any objections have been raised by the State Governments regarding the high-power committee appointed by the Central Government to enquire into communal riots;

(b) if so, the nature of objections State-wise; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and

(b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had protested against the appointment of the Commission on the ground that the State Government had not been consulted.

(c) The Government of India are competent to appoint such a Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952. Consultation with the State Governments is not required under the law. Even if so the State Governments would have been consulted but for the reason that consultation with several State Governments would have taken time and the communal situation required immediate appointment of the Commission. The State Governments concerned were, however, informed before the appointment of the Commission was announced.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE IN RAJASTHAN

3377. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing uniforms supplied to the Border Security Force in Rajasthan are ill-suited to the desert conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any scientific study in regard to the suitability of the uniform on the pattern of uniform used by Arab forces in similar terrain; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The existing uniforms supplied to the Border Security Force personnel in Rajasthan are considered suitable for desert conditions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE

3378. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan had announced advance increments and cash awards besides reserving building plots for the jawans of the Border Security Force for gallantry during the 1965 conflict with Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the commitment made by the Government of Rajasthan has not been fulfilled so far;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में अधीक्षक

3379. श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के दिल्ली स्थित सर्किट बेंच में जो अधीक्षक थे उन्हें दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में लगा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के अधीन 350-20-500-30-650 रुपये के वेतन-मान में थे और जिसे दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना के बाद घटाकर अब 350-20-450-25-475 रुपये कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अधीक्षकों का वेतन-मान उच्चतम न्यायालय, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन में विद्यमान वेतन-मान के बराबर करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). पंजाब/हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय के अधीक्षकों की सेवाएं दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में अस्थायी पदों पर काम करने के लिये प्राप्त की गई हैं। उन्हें अपने ही वेतनमानों तथा भत्तों को या दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के पदों के लिए नियत वेतनमान में से कोई एक को चुनने की छूट दी गई है। उक्त छूट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वेतनमानों के पुनरीक्षण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

CIVIL DEFENCE

3380. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suitable changes are proposed to be incorporated in the Civil Defence Corps legislation permitting the creation of a permanent Civil Defence Corps;

(b) whether such volunteer organisations will be given protective rights against the Civil or Criminal action for what they do in good faith while discharging their duties; and

(c) the steps to be taken to strengthen Civil Defence Organisations all over the country including the border States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Provision already exists in the proposed legislation to create Civil Defence Corps on regular basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Governments concerned are procuring the required equipment and taking steps to train the required number of Civil Defence Volunteers, and the Urban and Rural Home Guards. Air Raid Communications and lighting restriction arrangements are also being made in selected towns. In border areas the State Governments have been advised to utilise the Staff of Community Development Blocks for purposes of Civil Defence and for educating the public in it.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दी संस्थाओं को अनुदान

3381. श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी हिन्दी संस्थाएँ हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं और पिछले दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना अनुदान दिया गया; और

(ख) इन हिन्दी संस्थाओं को किस आधार पर अनुदान दिया जा रहा है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की हिन्दी संस्थाएँ, जिन्हें गत दो वर्षों (1965-66 और 1966-67) के दौरान अनुदान दिए गए थे—उसके नाम बगैरह को बताने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) ये अनुदान स्त्रीकृत योजनाओं पर कुल प्रतिपन्न व्यय के 75 प्रतिशत के आधार पर प्रायः दिये जाते हैं।

विवरण

क्रमांक	हिन्दी संगठनों/संस्थाओं के नाम	1965-66 में	1966-67 में
		दिए गए अनुदान	दिए गए अनुदान
		रुपए	रुपए
1.	सचिव, नागरी प्रचारिणि सभा, वाराणसी	1,73,000/-	2,00,000/-
2.	संयुक्त सचिव, अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं का संघ, लखनऊ	8,483/-	9,750/-
3.	हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग	76,288/-	20,000/-
4.	केन्द्रीय हिंदी शिक्षण मण्डल, आगरा।	5,99,000/-	6,33,000/-

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन का विकास

3382. श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता देने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन विषयक स्कीमों के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे के 44 लाख रुपये की अनन्तिम रूप से व्यवस्था की गयी थी जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा 22 लाख रुपया था। उक्त योजना में सम्मिलित स्कीमें उनके लिए नियत राशि सहित नीचे दी गयी है :—

लाख रुपया

1.	कुमाऊं और गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में पर्यटन का विकास	38
2.	सहस्रधारा जल-स्रोतों के विकास के संबंध में प्रारंभिक कार्य	1
3.	नवगढ़ में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण	3
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TERMINATION OF SCHOOL MOTHERS IN ORISSA

3383. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received intimation from the Orissa Government to the effect that the services of 18,000 school mothers employed in the primary schools under the scheme of girls education are being terminated from the first of March, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SPECIAL ALLOCATION TO THE STATES FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

3384. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government give any special amount to States which are backward in women's education;

(b) whether Orissa Government receives special assistance for the spread of women's education;

(c) if so, the details thereof for 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(d) whether Orissa Government have submitted any scheme for spread of women's education in the State in 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Central assistance to State Governments is given for special Schemes for Women's Education included in the State Plans. Assistance for these schemes is within the overall ceiling of Central assistance sanctioned to the State Governments for a particular year.

(c) (i) In 1966-67 Orissa was entitled to a grant of Rs. 5.87 lacs. Assistance for special programmes for girls' education was 100% according to the pattern followed in the Third Plan and continued in 1966-67.

(ii) In the 1967-68 Orissa Plan, the provision for special programmes for girls' education up to secondary stage is Rs. 4.37 lacs and for University stage is 1.26 lacs. Since the grant on the scheme is calculated at the rate of 75% of the provision up to secondary stage and 40% of the University stage the Government of Orissa will be entitled to 3.784 lacs, subject to the condition that the outlay provided in the State Plan is fully utilised.

(iii) In 1968-69 the outlay proposed by the State Government for special programmes for girls education up to secondary stage is 9.74 lacs and for University stage 2.38 lacs. Central assistance will be calculated on the same pattern as mentioned in (ii) above, and will come to Rs. 8.247 subject to the condition that the outlay provided in the State Plan is fully utilised.

(d) and (e). The following programmes for the spread of Women's education have been included in the State Plans for 1967-68 and 1968-69 :

1. Quarters for Women Teachers serving in Primary Schools.
2. Hostels for M.E. Schools for girls.
3. Starting of Residential school for women at Dhauli.

4. Construction of hostel for girls High Schools along with quarters for superintendents.

5. Special allowance to women teachers serving in high schools in rural areas.

6. Extension of subsidized transport to non-urban areas.

7. Special schemes for girls' education-construction of hostels for women students.

8. Award of maintenance stipends to women students residing in hostels.

GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR SANSKRIT STUDIES

3385. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grants have been given to Orissa Government for Sanskrit studies during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) if so, the amounts for the respective years;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any report from the Orissa Government that they are going to close down all the 135 Sanskrit Schools and Four Sanskrit Colleges in the State from this year;

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(e) whether the State Government have been allotted any grant for Sanskrit studies for 1968-69; and

(f) if so, the amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 11,00,000 was released to the Government of Orissa in 1966-67 under this Ministry's scheme of Grants to State Governments for promotion of Sanskrit. No request from the State Government have yet been received for a grant under the scheme during 1967-68.

Grants released to the State Government under other various Centrally sponsored schemes are as follows :—

Scheme	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances	10,898.00	11,600.00
(ii) Scholarships to students of High/ Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit	16,500.00	16,000.00
(iii) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary schools.	15,000.00	—*
Total	42,398.00	28,100.00

* As the grant sanctioned could not be utilised in 1966-67, the State Government was permitted to utilise it in 1967-68.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have no such information.

(e) and (f). No requests for grants during 1968-69 have so far been received.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कर्मचारी

3386. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 19 जुलाई 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6052 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर 141 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा मंत्रालय में मूल रूप से वे किन पदों पर नियुक्त थे;

(ख) प्रतिनियुक्ति पर वे किन पदों पर गये हैं;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति 2 वर्षों से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं;

(घ) क्या उनको मंत्रालय में वापस बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की तथाकथित कमी को पूरा किया जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० ज़िगुन सेन) : (क) से (ङ) . मंत्रालय तथा कुछ संलग्न/अधीन कार्यालयों के बारे में अपेक्षित विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.-403/68।]

शेष संलग्न-अधीन कार्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अनुवाद कार्य

3387. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय से संबंधित विभिन्न योजनाओं से संबंधित नियमों, प्रार्थनापत्रों, प्रपत्रों तथा अन्य प्रकार का कितना काम अब तक अनुवाद के लिये केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को भेजा गया है;

(ख) कितने काम का अभी हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाना बाकी है; और

(ग) इसको अनुवाद के लिये वहां कब तक भेजने की सम्भावना है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

CALCUTTA—GAUHATI AIR SERVICE

3388. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent fewer passengers had to be carried by the Indian Airlines Corporation between, Calcutta, Agartala, Jorhat, Gauhati very re-

cently due to short supply of aviation turbine fuel by the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to short supply of fuel at the stations other than more fuel out of Calcutta thus reducing Calcutta, the aircraft had to operate with the available payload for carrying passengers and goods to Jorhat and Gauhati during the period 19th to 25th February, 1968. There was, however, no loss of payload on the Calcutta-Agartala sector.

दक्षिणी भारत में पर्यटन केन्द्रों में जाने के लिये पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं

3389. श्री श्रीराम लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण भारत के पर्यटक अभिरुचि और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिये पर्यटकों को सुविधाएँ देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) इन स्थानों के बारे में प्रचार करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घटन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) कई अन्य स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त जिनका कि खर्च केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जायेगा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दक्षिण में अन्तिम रूप से दो ऐसी बड़ी स्कीमें प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है जिनकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी ।

(ख) दक्षिण में पर्यटक अभिरुचि के स्थानों का प्रचार करने के लिये पर्यटन विभाग ने पर्यटन विषयक प्रचार साहित्य तथा डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों का निर्माण किया है । विदेशों में स्थित पर्यटन कार्यालयों द्वारा भी विज्ञापनों, खिड़की प्रदर्शनों, फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, भाषणों तथा स्लाइड प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से भी इन स्थानों का विस्तृत प्रचार किया जाता है ।

"BISNU MANDIR", MANIPUR

3390. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from some private bodies interested in the preservation of 'Bisnu Mandir', the only monument in Manipur expressing their concern at the deteriorating condition of the said monument;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government have appointed any person or body to take care of this monument ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary arrangements have already been made to undertake essential repairs to the temple.

(c) The temple is a Centrally protected monument and the Archaeological Survey of India is taking care of it.

CO-OPERATIVE INSPECTORS OF MANIPUR

3391. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scale of the Co-operative inspectors of Manipur who are either graduates or of higher qualification has been revised so as to bring it on par with the pay scales of the Junior Inspectors of Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Assam the graduate Inspectors are given a higher scale than the Junior Inspectors even when the latter are appointed from amongst the P.U.C. or under-graduate candidates;

(c) if so, the reason for degrading the more qualified Co-operative Inspectors of Manipur to the status of Junior Inspectors of Assam; and

(d) the reasons for not raising their pay to be on par with that of the Graduate Inspectors of Assam and not paying the allowance as admissible to their counterparts in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The scales of pay of the employees of the Government of Manipur were re-

vised in 1966-67 on the basis of the scales of pay obtaining for corresponding posts in Assam. The post of Inspector under the Government of Manipur was equated with that of Assistant Co-operative Officer (now designated as Junior Inspector) in Assam in 1958. The present revision took into consideration only the existing equations of the posts in Manipur *viz-a-viz* in Assam. The scale of pay of the post of Inspector in Manipur was therefore revised in 1966-67 by equating the post with that of Junior Inspector in Assam. As this revision was based on the existing parities, it did not involve downgrading the post of Inspector in Manipur. The post could not be equated with that of Inspector in Assam as this amounted to upgrading the post which was beyond the scope of the present revision of scales of pay.

GOVERNMENT HINDI TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE, IMPHAL

3393. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay-scale of the teachers and Superintendent of the Government Hindi Teachers' Training Institute, Imphal is not revised on par with their counterparts in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pay-scale of the teachers of the said Training Institute of Assam has been revised by an order of the Government of Assam towards the end of 1966 *vide* Assam Finance Department Notification No. FEP. 38/65/15, dated 23-12-1966; and

(c) if so, whether Government are giving effect to the said pay revision thereby revising the pay scale of the teachers and Superintendent of the Government Hindi Training Institute, Imphal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

महर्षि स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती

3394. **श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :** क्या

शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रह्म महर्षि स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती के दस्तावेजों का, जो देश के प्रसिद्ध क्रान्ति-कारी श्री श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा के कब्जे में थे, पता लगाने के बारे में जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही के कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पूछ-ताछ पहले से ही शुरू कर दी गई है।

OUTSTANDING DEBTS OF AIR INDIA

3395. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that up to the end of 1966, book debts of Rs. 350 lakhs remained outstanding with Air India which were two to four years old;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent of outstanding debts at the end of 1967, how much of them are more than one year old and on what account these debts have arisen ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (c). The amount of outstanding debts more than one year old on 31-3-1966 was Rs. 41.29 lakhs and on 31-3-1967 Rs. 68.60 lakhs. The latter figure, namely, Rs. 68.60 lakhs was made up as follows :

Rs. (in lakhs)

(i) Due from Government Departments for passengers, maintenance of IAF aircraft etc.	10.82
(ii) Booking agents and others for traffic debts and handling charges etc.	15.28
(iii) Pay later Plans	32.81
(iv) IAC for common welfare activities and other parties.	9.69
Total	68.60

(b) As much of the business of international air transport has to be done on credit, a certain amount of outstanding debts is not an uncommon feature.

JAMUNA BRIDGE PROJECT NEAR PANIPAT

3396. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Jamuna bridge project near Panipat was commenced;

(b) when it is likely to be opened to traffic; and

(c) estimated cost on the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) On the 5th February, 1962.

(b) The bridge is going to be declared open for traffic on 31st of March, 1968.

(c) Rs. 49.60 lakhs.

STUDY LOANS

3397. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether study loans are granted to the needy students by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the name of the Scheme under which such loans are granted; and

(c) the States in which this Scheme is in force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme, interest-free loan scholarships are awarded to needy and meritorious students for study in India.

(c) The scheme which is operated through the State Governments and Union Territories is in force in all the States and Union Territories.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा

3398. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में शिक्षा के विकास तथा प्रसार के लिये उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष अनुदान दिये

जाने की कोई व्यवस्था है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन राज्यों को विशेष अनुदान देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार आगामी बजट में कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सीमा क्षेत्रों तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राजस्थान राज्य में शिक्षा के प्रसार हेतु विशेष अनुदान देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आगामी बजट में कुछ राशि नियत की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। राज्यों को उनकी आयोजना में शामिल शिक्षा के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदान, सभी राज्यों को एक जैसे सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। तीन अनुबन्ध सभा पटल पर रखे हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-404/68]।

(ग) और (घ). 1968-69 वर्ष के लिए भी राजस्थान का सहायक-अनुदान उपर्युक्त सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाएगा। अनुदान की ठीक-ठीक राशि का निर्धारण, राज्य सरकार से इसके लिये मांग प्राप्त होने पर ही किया जा सकता है।

प्रान्तीयता का भावनाएं

3399. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में बढ़ती हुई संकीर्ण प्रान्तीयता की भावनाओं को रोकने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कुछ राज्यों में पनपने वाली पृथक्ता-वादी प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद को फिर से प्रचलित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे आशा की जाती है कि उनकी समन्वयना क्षेत्रीयता की संकीर्णता से उत्पन्न समस्याओं के हल के लिये उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। सरकार उन राज्य सरकारों से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर रही है जहाँ क्षेत्रीय तथा पृथक्वादी प्रवृत्तियाँ संयोजित रूप धारण किये हुए हैं और उन प्रवृत्तियों को कुचलने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

उदयपुर हवाई अड्डा

3400. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार तथा विकास तथा वहाँ पर रात को हवाई सेवा चालू करने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के अन्य बड़े बड़े महत्वपूर्ण नगरों अर्थात् जोधपुर, बीकानेर, कोटा और अजमेर को विमान सेवाओं द्वारा मिलाने के लिये आगामी वर्ष के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा घरेलू उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) उदयपुर का धावन-पथ एफ-27 प्रकार के विमानों के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस धावन-पथ को बाईकाउण्ट विमानों के योग्य बनाने के लिये इसके विकास का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। धावनपथ प्रकाश व्यवस्था (बिजली) करने के कार्य के इस वर्ष के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। कारपोरेशन की उदयपुर के लिए रात्रिकालीन विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करने की फिलहाल कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) कोटा को विमान सेवा से संबद्ध करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। कारपोरेशन की राजस्थान के किसी अन्य स्थान को विमान

सेवाओं से मिलाने की कोई तुरंत योजना नहीं है। कारपोरेशन का विचार एक वर्ष के बाद स्थिति का पुनरावलोकन करने का है जब कि उनकी विमान विषयक स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है।

प्रधान मंत्री पर किया गया व्यय

3400-क. श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री पर उसके निवास स्थान, स्टाफ, चिकित्सा तथा अन्य सब सुविधाओं के बारे में वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 में अलग अलग कितना धन व्यय हुआ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यय को कम करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) और (ग) : जब तक नितान्त आवश्यक नहीं हो कोई खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। अतः खर्च को कम करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

ARREST OF RAILWAY POLICEMEN AT AKOLA STATION

3400-B. **SHRI L. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Railway Policemen of Akola Railway Station on Central Railway were arrested on the 7th or 8th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two Railway Policemen of Akola Railway Police out-post under Murtizapur Railway Police were arrested on 5-2-68 in connection with a case of wrongful confinement and rape.

2.37 HRS.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN
CERTAIN PART OF THE COUNTRY**

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda Not here. Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The recent communal disturbances in certain parts of the country.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, this House has been rightly perturbed over the persistence of communal tension in certain parts of the country. I need not refer in detail to the incidents that took place recently but it is a matter of deep concern to us that in Bhagalpur, Meerut, Chickmagalur and Karimganj communal violence has claimed a number of innocent lives and has also led to loss of property. While the immediate causes which led to trouble in each case may vary from place to place, the main sufferers have been members of the minority community.

Yesterday I paid a visit to Karimganj and was distressed to find that a number of families have been rendered homeless and have been suddenly subjected to hardship, all on account of what every one in the town agreed was a petty quarrel. I have impressed upon the State Ministers, who were camping at Karimganj, and the local administration the urgency of rehabilitating the affected families. I have been assured that rebuilding of houses will start immediately in all earnestness. All sections of the town were unanimous in their resolve to ensure that peace and harmony was maintained and they too would unreservedly participate in the quick rehabilitation of all affected persons. Prime Minister has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for providing immediate relief. About the administrative action being taken, I may mention that a large number persons have been arrested in connection with specific offences. A special investigation team has been set up and vigorous investigation and search of houses are being undertaken. Some looted property has already been recovered.

This House is aware that I had written to all Chief Ministers soon after the Ranchi riots and had impressed upon them the need for utmost vigilance and firmness in dealing with communal trouble because the very foundations of our national honour and integrity are involved in this matter. This House is also aware that a Commission of Inquiry was appointed to go into some of the major disturbances that took place in 1967. Action has been initiated to revive the National Integration Council in which the fundamental problems of national integration can be considered dispassionately and long-term solutions found for meeting evils like communalism and regionalism. A great responsibility lies on the Administration as well as on all political parties to ensure that communal harmony is not allowed to be disturbed. I have emphasized this in all meetings of the Zonal Councils which have been held since August 1967.

I assure the House that the Central Government would use all their power and influence to uphold and protect the right of citizens, irrespective of the religion they profess, to live and work in peace and with honour. Government would welcome any suggestions the Hon'ble Members may have to make in this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I have a suggestion to make.

MR. SPEAKER : He may make it privately to the hon. Minister. He can write to him. Now, Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The first thing is that the Home Minister should resign. There is a huge intelligence force under his Ministry for which he will be placing the Demands before us very shortly....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have called Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is a suggestion for action. You may put it to him for his consideration.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि एक हमारा कायदा सा बन गया है कि जहां कहीं मारपीट हो, लोग मारे जायें, जलाये जायें, कत्ल किये जायें, उसके बाद हम यहाँ पर थोड़ा-सा ब्याख्यान दे दें कि हमें बहुत अफ़सोस है और हम पच्चीस हजार रुपये

[بھی اسٹاک سمبلی]

یا پانچ ہزار रुपये بھج رہے ہیں، انکی مدد کرنے کے لیے؟ کیا اس طرح سے یہ کتل و گارت باندھنے والی ہے؟

سرکار کو بار بار مساب دیا گیا ہے کہ جہاں کھیں اس طرح کی ڈسٹرینس ہوں وہاں ڈسٹرکٹ اتھورٹیز کو ذمہ دار قرار دے کر ان کو وہاں سے ایڈیٹی ٹرانسفر کیا جائے اور ان کا سسٹن کیا جائے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے بارے میں کیا کیا گیا ہے۔

جو لوگ مارے جاتے ہیں یا جن کا نقصان ہوتا ہے کیا ان کو پورا پورا کمپنیشن بھی آپ دیں گے۔ جس ایریا میں یہ ڈسٹرینس ہوں وہاں ہر کیا آپ کلکٹو فائز بھی امپوز کریں گے۔

جس ایریا میں یہ ڈسٹرینس ہوں، وہاں ہر کیا آپ کلکٹو فائز بھی امپوز کریں گے؟

جو اخبار اس طرح نفرت کی بات پھیلا رہے ہیں یا پھیلاتے رہتے ہیں ان کے خلاف بھی کیا آپ کوئی ایکشن لیں گے۔

یہ جو سارے سبھاؤ ہیں ان کو ماننے میں سرکار کو کیا دشواریاں پیش آ رہی ہیں۔ کیوں نہیں ان کو مانا گیا ہے۔

[شری اسحاق سمبلی - کیا یہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے کہ جہاں کہیں مار پیٹ ہو، لوگ مارے جائیں، جلائے جائیں، قتل کئے جائیں اس کے بعد ہم یہاں پر تھوڑا سا دیا کھیاں دے دیں کہ ہمیں بہت افسوس ہے اور ہم پچیس ہزار روپے یا پانچ ہزار روپے بھیج رہے ہیں ان کی مدد کرنے کے لئے۔ کیا اس طرح سے یہ قتل و غارت بند ہونے والی ہے۔

سرکار کو بار بار سبھاؤ دیا گیا ہے کہ جہاں کہیں اس طرح کی ڈسٹرینس ہوں وہاں ڈسٹرکٹ اتھورٹیز کو ذمہ دار قرار دے کر ان کو وہاں سے ایڈیٹی ٹرانسفر کیا جائے اور ان کا سسٹن کیا جائے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے بارے میں کیا کیا گیا ہے۔

جو لوگ مارے جاتے ہیں یا جن کا نقصان ہوتا ہے کیا ان کو پورا پورا کمپنیشن بھی آپ دیں گے۔ جس ایریا میں یہ ڈسٹرینس ہوں وہاں ہر کیا آپ کلکٹو فائز بھی امپوز کریں گے۔

جو اخبار اس طرح نفرت کی بات پھیلا رہے ہیں یا پھیلاتے رہتے ہیں ان کے خلاف بھی کیا آپ کوئی ایکشن لیں گے۔

یہ جو سارے سبھاؤ ہیں ان کو ماننے میں سرکار کو کیا دشواریاں پیش آ رہی ہیں۔ کیوں نہیں ان کو مانا گیا ہے۔

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These are all suggestions, which will have to be considered by the respective authorities. As far as the district authorities are concerned, things vary from place to place. For example, in Karimganj which is the headquarters of a sub-division, I found that even most of the leaders of the minorities told me that the district magistrate there had acted promptly and that but for his intervention things would have been still worse. If you, therefore, have a uniform rule that all district officers should be transferred, then things possibly might worsen.

In this particular case, can say that the whole thing started with some sort of quarrel between two young boys. The local administration had no intimation about it because there was no tension existing before that. Whatever police force was there had to be used there for some other purpose, because on that very day, there was a very well organised public demonstration by the Communist Party in the city, but they had nothing to do with the communal riot; let me, therefore, not be misunderstood. That day, there was a very big demonstration and the police force was busy attending to their duties in connection with that. Suddenly in the morning, at about ten o'clock this trouble started and the police force did reach the place immediately. The MLA who comes from that place, who does not belong to the Congress Party or the ruling party, himself reached the spot and he did his best also to stop the things from happening, but unfortunately he did not succeed because the area was full of tree growth etc. and nothing could reach there; but the police reached there and they used tear gas but they did not succeed in preventing what had happened there. But I cannot say that the administration was not aware of what was going on.....

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : What about Meerut ? The district magistrate abetted the murders.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first suggestion that Shri Ishaq Sambhali made was that the district authorities should be automatically transferred, and I am saying that that is not applicable in this particular case.

Another suggestion that he made was in regard to collective or punitive fines....

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Compensation also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I personally think that this suggestion needs to be considered. Unless the local people feel the brunt of the consequences of these troubles from the point of action taken, unless they feel that they will have to share the losses involved, it will be very difficult to persuade them. But I was awaiting the Report of the Dayal Commission which is going into the matter. After receipt of

that report, we can formulate some definite policy in the matter. But even otherwise, the local administration and local authorities take strong action, as they have in this matter. I can very well understand and share the concern of the hon. Member.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : What happened in Meerut ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They are watching the fun for six months in Meerut ? The district magistrate was most inactive.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : From Ranchi to Meerut and now to Karimganj in Assam, it is a distressing spectacle that we are witnessing which challenges the basic foundations of our democracy and threatens all the values India stands for. The image of secular India has been desecrated and the integrity of India on the emotional plane has been disturbed by these events and incidents. In this context what positive steps have Government so far taken to see that there is communal balance, that the balance is established, that there is psychological rehabilitation of the different sections of the Indian community ? Secondly, there are now two festivals coming, Id-ul-Fitr and Holi. There is apprehension of a threat to communal relations again. In this context, have the Central Government instructed the State Governments to take adequate steps to see that these things do not get repeated ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I mentioned in my statement, these are matters which really speaking, the State Governments are constantly considering. As to the action taken in this matter, I consolidated a list of the whole thing, as to what action they took. I think in some States they have taken action to prevent these things from happening.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : In others, they encouraged it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question. He discarded Shri Sambhali's suggestions in a very rude manner. Whatever that be, what steps has he himself taken to stabilise these relations and to rehabilitate the minds of men ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the minds of people are concerned, I quite agree that it is the basic remedy in this country. Unfortunately, there is communal politics

[SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN]:

in the country; we have to take note of this particular factor also. In this matter, the forum of the National Intergration Council may be useful for us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That never functions.

MR. SPEAKER : His name is not there. This is call attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My name was balloted.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his ill-luck that it did not get through.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : In view of the fact that even after 20 years the law and order situation is deteriorating and well-planned and well-executed riots and disturbances, whether based on religion or community or language or caste or sect, are taking place throughout the country, more especially in strategic areas which are only reactions of political, social and economic instability, which is the result of 20 years of Congress misrule and also in view of the fact that Government must be receiving intelligence reports before these things happen, what preventive action have Government been able to take or are contemplating taking to restore the confidence of the people in the administration and engender respect for law and order?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not agree with the hon. Member's political analysis. But as I said, these incidents take place due to local reasons also. As for the intelligence part, it is gathered by the local people. In some places I find in the last few weeks the preventive action taken on the basis of this intelligence has worked. Naturally, in the case of Karimganj, there was no previous intimation about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Meerut?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about Ranchi?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In Uttar Pradesh the hon. Member knows the SVD Government was there. I am only reminding them about this matter. In this particular matter, we have to depend upon the State administration, the local police administration. We can certainly guide them as to

what action they should take. If they want any police help from us, we are always willing to give police help to them. Whatever police force we have, we are prepared to place it at their disposal. The Central Government is always willing to co-operate in this matter to help them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : I wish the Government was more acutely aware of the dangers to the country and its reputation which is implicit in the repeated occurrence of this most blackguardly happening. After all, in Meerut, which is 40 miles away from the capital, life was paralysed for several days. On account of the jamboree of Sadhus in Delhi, the previous Home Minister had to give up his job. This is a very serious matter. May I know why it is that Government seems absolutely insensitive to demands put forward by such unexceptionable organisations like the Sampradayikta Virdohi Committee with which many Congress members are closely associated and which is bringing out publications condemning the activities of organisations like the RSS and certain bodies like the Nizami Jamiat or something or the other, communal organisations, rabid, chauvinistic communal organisations on the Hindu side as well as on the Muslim side? They are bringing out these publications with which the Prime Minister personally perhaps should be very familiar, and no steps are being taken and no steps are even being contemplated, and repeatedly this kind of incident is happening, tarnishing the image of our country and we are hurting ourselves almost beyond redemption. I think the Government should take a very serious view of this serious matter and state its policy in regard to the continued activities of these communal, chauvinistic organisations.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, I agree with him that there is the communal view and the chauvinistic attitude in the political life of the country and they are mainly responsible for creating this atmosphere in the country. It is exactly for this matter that we should all come together, and there is certainly no party attitude to this question, where all political parties including the hon. Member's party and he himself can help in formulating certain solutions about it.

12.53 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 185 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, making certain amendment to the Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (ii) G.S.R. 186 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—295/68*].
- (iii) G.S.R. 326 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (iv) G.S.R. 327 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1968, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (v) G.S.R. 328 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (vi) G.S.R. 329 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-387/68*].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of

the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1965-66 and Audit Report (Defence Services), 1967.

12.54 Hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAGH SINGH) : Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday the 11th March, 1968, will consist of :—

- (1) Further Discussion on the General Budget for 1968-69.
- (2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands on Account (General) for 1968-69.
- (3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1967-68.
- (4) Consideration and passing of :—
 - (i) The Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill, 1968.
 - (ii) The Jammu & Kashmir Representation of the People (Supplementary) Bill.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, yesterday, there was a resolution on the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and that discussion remained inconclusive. I would draw your attention to the items on the agenda for today according to the List of Business which says that whatever is not completed on the consideration of any Government business entered in the revised list of business for Thursday, 7th March, 1968 and not concluded on that day will be taken up. This business which was not concluded yesterday does not find a place in Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's list. I would humbly submit to you that according to your direction, on the next allotted day, this business should find a place.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Business Advisory Committee look into it. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also will be there.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order, Sir. I am referring to Rule 376 (2) which says :

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment :

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE].

Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another".

There is a proviso to rule 25 which says: "Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

My prayer is that you should be so satisfied as to take up the matter which was not completed yesterday. The sense of human values and democratic values becomes blunted whenever the question of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who constitute one-fifth of the submerged humanity of this country comes before the House. We have already decided that after 6.30, the question of quorum should not be raised in the House. Yesterday when the motion about the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was being discussed here, there were nearly 22 or 23 members present, but still the question of quorum was raised. Immediately, without counting, whether in fact there was quorum or not, the Deputy-Speaker allowed the bell to be rung. According to our understanding arrived at in the Business Advisory Committee, after the question of quorum is raised, if it is withdrawn, the House should be allowed to continue. In spite of this, the debate was closed and the house was adjourned. I pray that you should be so pleased to take up the matter immediately after the House re-assembles.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुनेर) : कोरम के बारे में मेरा विधेयक पास कर दिया जाये, तो सारा संसद खत्म हो जाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I did say that the Business Advisory Committee may consider the question of discussing that motion further. But it depends on the pressure of other work. Today we are very much behind schedule. All the budgets—the budgets of Haryana, West Bengal and our own Central Government budget—are there.

श्री मधु लिमये : पंजाब, बिहार के बजट भी।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : पंजाब का बजट भी आ रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER : To the extent I know, these are the States. I do not know about Bihar or Punjab. If necessary, we will certainly allot some more time. Let the Business Advisory Committee look into it.

SHRI SONAVANE : Yesterday, it would have been concluded....

13 Hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have already allowed you. Now I am on my legs. (Interruptions). It is not as though I am against anything. I suggest that we shall discuss it. Shri Sonavane can come again to the Business Advisory Committee and suggest what should be done. It is not as though only members or leaders of the parties are only sitting. Other members can also suggest what should be done. The decision that quorum should not be raised was taken in the Minister's room and not in the Business Advisory Committee. How can that agreement function unless there is co-operation from all the sides. According to rules any hon. Member can raise it. Having agreed not to raise it if somebody raises it what can be done. Let us not get into that controversy now. We shall fix up some time for that. Harijans form a very important section of our society in India. We cannot ignore them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वाजपेयी) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि कल मेरे दल के एक सदस्य ने कोरम का मवान खड़ा किया जिसके कारण जो विवाद हो रहा था उसे बन्द करना पड़ा। वह सदस्य यहाँ नहीं हैं। मैं उनसे जवाब तलब करूँगा। ऐसे मामले और भी हुए हैं कि कोरम के कारण महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर विचार समाप्त करना पड़ा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि कोरम के संबंध में संविधान में संशोधन करने का जो विचार है उसे जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाय तो फिर किसी एक सदस्य के भरोसे सारे सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित करने का अधिकार न रहे।

13.02 Hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q.
NO. 479 RE. GRANTS TO BHARAT
SEWAK SAMAJ

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): Sir, during the supplementary questions and answers on Starred Lok Sabha Question No. 479 yesterday, it had been inadvertently stated for Government by my senior colleague, Minister for Food & Agriculture, that all grants, loans and assistance to the Bharat Sevak Samaj had been stopped from 1st July, 1966. The correct position is that as already reported to the House on the 18th December, 1967, in answer to Starred Question No. 725, no grant has been released to the Samaj since November, 1966.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी विषय में कल मैंने विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आप के पास भेजा था अब लंच का समय हो गया है। इसके बाद 2 बजे आप मुझे पांच मिनट का मौका दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order that he wants to raise? The hon. Minister is only making a correction.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आप के पास पहुंचने के बाद यह जाग पड़े हैं और कुछ खुलासा करने की कोशिश की है। अब मेरा जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है मैं पांच मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा, अगर आप कहेंगे कि मैं इस को प्रेस न करूं तो मैं तैयार हूं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I ask anybody not to press if he has a point to make. Yesterday, the hon. Minister made a mistake in a reply that he gave which he wants to correct now. There is a difference of six months. They said "1st July, 1966" and now they want to correct it to "November, 1966". Does not the hon. Member want him to correct that? You want to move a privilege motion for this? That has no bearing. He has not seen the privilege motion tabled

by the hon. Member. I have not sent it to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir the Minister has every right to make corrections.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : To commit mistakes and make corrections.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have been in this House for the last twelve years. Whenever a Minister wants to make a correction arising out of an answer to supplementary and so on, there is a proper procedure according to which notice is given and when you permit it is put down on the Order Paper. He never visualised this, he never wanted to correct the mistake. But when he saw a privilege motion pending before you, being a Minister he took the privilege of making this correction without notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो कल हाउस में भी मैंने कहा था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपके ऊपर आरोप नहीं है। यह कल मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था। उस के बाद तब उन्होंने यह दिया है। तो आप कब मुझे उठाने देंगे।?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या है उठाने को?

I am glad that when they made a mistake they are correcting it within 24 hours. It is something very good.

श्री मधु लिमये : और भी सवाल हैं, बड़े-बड़े सवाल हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े-बड़े सवाल फिर उठाइएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक वाक्य में खतम करता हूं। आप मोचिए, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन बैठे हैं और सदन नेता हैं वह मोचें, मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी समूचे संसद की समिति है, राज्य-सभा की और यहां की, उस में कोई कांग्रेस और गैर-कांग्रेस का सवाल नहीं है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन को स्वीकारना, न स्वीकारना, यह तो सरकार के हाथ में है लेकिन जब किसी सिफारिश का स्वेच्छा से वह स्वीकारते हैं,

[श्री मधु सिमये]

कहते हैं हम अमल करेंगे और अमल नहीं होता और इस के बाद गलत जानकारी दी जाती है जैसे कल दी गई तो क्या होगा ? उसके ऊपर मैंने विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाया है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का आप अपमान कर रहे हैं इस पर आप सोचिए, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन सोचें और सदन नेता भी सोचें, जिन सिफारिशों को स्वेच्छा से सरकार ने कबूल किया अगर उनको भी बाद में खत्म किया जाता है तो फिर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का क्या मतलब रह जाता है ? यही मेरा उद्देश्य है।

13.074 Hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (HARYANA), 1967-68

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Haryana for 1967-68.

13.07 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

HARYANA BUDGET, 1968-69

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, the House is well aware that the President has, by his Proclamation of the 21st November 1967, assumed to himself the functions of the Government of Haryana. The powers of the State Legislature are accordingly exercisable by Parliament until the State Legislature is constituted after the elections in the State. It has therefore become necessary to submit the Budget of the State Government for the year 1968-69 to Parliament in order to obtain a Vote on Account for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the period April to July 1968.

2. Having regard to the somewhat limited object of the presentation of the State

Budget to Parliament, I shall not take the time of the House in going over the details of the various developmental or other activities in the State. However, a brief reference to the progress in the field of agriculture may not be out of place. Special attention was given to the extension of irrigation and energisation of tubewells and it is expected that in addition to the 20,000 tubewells connections at the end of 1966-67, another 7,000 tubewells will have been energised during the current year, the target for next year being 10,000 tubewells. At present an area of 33 lakh acres, that is over 38 per cent of the cultivated area, is covered by irrigation, the coverage under minor irrigation being about 6 lakh acres; and a further 14 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation next year. The consumption of fertiliser has increased from 55,000 tonnes to 1.75 lakh tonnes this year and this is expected to go up to 3 lakh tonnes next year. Agricultural finance institutions like the Land Mortgage Bank and the Agro-Industries Corporation, have also been strengthened during the year for meeting in a larger measure the medium and long term requirements of agricultural credit in the State. The House will be glad to know that a bumper rabi crop is anticipated in the State this year.

3. Before explaining the Budget Estimates for next year, I shall briefly indicate the budgetary position in respect of the current year. The Revenue receipts this year are now estimated at Rs. 62.17 crores as against Rs. 57.89 crores provided for in the Budget presented to the State Legislature. The improvement of Rs. 4.28 crores mainly due to better realisations, including recovery of arrears under sales tax, excise duties and State's share of income-tax and certain measures of additional resource mobilisation undertaken by the State Government, e.g., in the matter of school fees, property tax and entertainment tax rates and recovery of arrears in respect of betterment levy.

4. The expenditure met from Revenue is now placed at Rs. 57.39 crores as against Rs. 59.41 crores estimated at the Budget stage. This reduction of Rs. 2.02 crores is in the main due to the various economy measures undertaken by the State Government during the year, both in

non-Plan and Plan expenditure, necessitated by the fact that the original Budget presented to the State Legislature had left an uncovered gap of Rs. 5.93 crores. As regards Capital expenditure, the Revised Estimate is only marginally higher than the Budget Estimate but this is the net result of larger contribution towards the various agricultural finance institutions, mostly counter-balanced by lesser outlay on other schemes and larger sale proceeds of land. On the basis of the variations just mentioned and others, the current year's budgetary operations as reflected in the Revised Estimates show an overall deficit of Rs. 15 lakhs, i.e. Rs. 5.78 crores less than estimated at the Budget stage.

5. Next year's Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 67.99 crores as against Rs. 62.17 crores in the current year. The increase of Rs. 5.82 crores is spread over a number of heads, the more important items being receipts from social services—mainly State agricultural farms, Rs. 1.71 crores; interest receipts, Rs. 1.32 crores; sales tax, Rs. 1.09 crores; State's share of Union excise duties, Rs. 67 lakhs and road transport services Rs. 57 lakhs.

6. Next year's expenditure met from Revenue is placed at Rs. 66.35 crores as against Rs. 57.39 crores this year. Of the increase of Rs. 8.96 crores, Rs. 2.21 crores are accounted for by Plan expenditure on Revenue account, the major items of increase being education, medical and public health services. On the non-Plan side, the increase is mainly accounted for by larger provisions for interest and sinking fund charges, expenses on State agricultural farms, full year's effect of the enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance of Government employees and revision of pay scales of school teachers made this year. In the net, the Revenue account shows a surplus of Rs. 1.64 crores as against Rs. 4.78 crores in the current year.

7. Next year's Budget provides for a net market borrowing of Rs. 2.51 crores and loan assistance from the Centre for various purposes, both Plan and non-Plan, of Rs. 17.37 crores. A larger credit to the extent of Rs. 2.69 crores has also been assumed on account of sale of developed land in various colonies in the State. The provision for Plan expenditure, other than

on Revenue account, is placed at Rs. 6.13 crores for direct Capital expenditure and Rs. 8.45 crores for disbursement of loans. This is somewhat less than in the current year due mainly to lesser provision for agricultural finance institutions which have been strengthened this year and other capital schemes and is based on the approved Plan outlay for the current year. Even then there will be a deficit on Capital account of Rs. 1.62 crores, which however, will be wholly covered by the surplus on Revenue account of Rs. 1.64 crores.

8. Next year's Budget includes in the aggregate a Plan provision of Rs. 26.32 crores, both on Revenue and Capital accounts, and State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes, as against Rs. 28.03 crores this year. The Plan outlay proposed for next year includes Rs. 2.50 crores to be met by the State Electricity Board out of its own resources and will be financed to the extent of Rs. 16.42 crores, both for State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes, by Central assistance. Next year's outlays have been strictly determined with reference to the availability of resources, including the Central assistance already indicated, and though the total Plan provision is smaller than in this year, care has been taken to see that essential priority programmes like irrigation and power projects and agricultural schemes are duly provided for. I may also mention that, though the provision for loans by the State to agriculturists is less, it is expected that the total availability of credit, including the credit from agricultural finance institutions like the co-operative societies and the Agro-Industries Corporation, will not be less next year than in the current year. For this, the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation will also be making a significant contribution through the Land Mortgage Bank. In conclusion, I should add that though the budgeted outlays on the developmental programmes have had to be restricted to the resources in sight at present, it would be open to the new Government, that will be formed in the State after the elections, to consider the question of augmenting the Plan outlays, if necessary, after ensuring that adequate resources are mobilised for meeting the additional expenditure.

14.10 Hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that this Budget has, perhaps, received a friendlier welcome than most of those that have preceded it. I do not grudge that satisfaction to my good friend, the Finance Minister. But in case he thinks that the satisfaction or welcome is due to the merits of the Budget, let me caution him that this would be misleading himself. The jubilation is in the nature of relief, the relief that something much worse did not happen. This is the predominant sentiment to which immediate expression has been given widely the country and, particularly, by business and industrial circles. Mr. Laxman, one of our best cartoonist, summarised the position very well in the excellent cartoon he published entitled "Feeling Better?"

Sir, it reminds me of the story of a Jewish collective farmer and the Rabbi in the Soviet Union. The story goes back to the days of Stalin when they were particularly oppressed. When the farmer, that is, the Soviet farmer, found himself miserable, he went to a Jewish priest, the Rabbi, and told him that he was miserable and that he wanted some relief. He got a promise from the farmer that if he would be patient and carry out whatever he suggested, he would give him relief. The farmer said : "Yes, I will do whatever you advise me to do." Then, the Rabbi asked him, "What animals or cattle have you got?" The farmer said, "I have got one horse, one cow and some poultry, and I have got six children at home. We live in a little hut." The Rabbi told him, "From today, when you go back, take the cow into your hut." The farmer said, "I am already overcrowded." Then, the Rabbi told the farmer, "You have promised me to do what I say, take the cow into your hut and come to me next Sunday." The next Sunday, he asked, "How are you feeling?" and the farmer said, "Much worse". Again, he told the farmer, "Now, take the horse into your hut for one week and come to me next Sunday." The farmer came back next Sunday and said, "It is even worse." The hut has become filthy, stinking and all that." The Rabbi

told him, "Now, take all the poultry and keep them in your hut." This was also done. Then, when he went next time, the collective farmer said, "This is worst of all." Then, Rabbi told him, "Now, take the poultry out and come again and report to me next Sunday." When he came next Sunday, he said, "I am feeling better." Then, Rabbi told him, "Take the horse out of your hut." And, finally, when the cow was removed, the farmer came and said, "You have solved all my problems. I have no worries left."

Sir, this is the measure of the Finance Minister's momentary popularity. I regret that, unlike the collective farmer, I do not take a short view and, therefore, I cannot join in the jubilation, in the welcome, for the Budget.

If the Budget had been a good one, the hon. Minister could have expected my fullest support, but unfortunately, I think the view taken by business and industry is a very superficial and a short-sighted one. It reminds me of Sir Robert Walpole saying earlier when the people of London were jubilating, "They are ringing the bells now, but they will be wringing their hands soon." The day is not far when the same gentlemen who have rushed forward to welcome this Budget are going to get second thoughts.

Our angle from this Party and from these branches is primarily that of the consumer. We are a Consumers' Party. We are for the men who buy and the men who buy are every man, woman and child in this country. There is a second class for which we would like to judge everything and that is the peasant, the farmer. Judged from the point of view of the national economy, the consumer and the farmer, this is a bad Budget.

Let me first deal with the revenue side where I have not very much to say. I think, in regard to taxation, the Finance Minister very wisely came to the conclusion that there was nothing very much left to tax. The law of diminishing returns had set in and, therefore, quite wisely, he avoided adding to the burden of taxation. The orange had already been squeezed dry; only the poor remained to be bled.

All the same, I would like to welcome certain minor liberalisation measures that the budget embodies. First of all, I am

glad to say that the Finance Minister has carried out the half-assurance that he gave me across the floor last year in regard to the Annuity Deposit Scheme. I am very glad that he found it possible to dispense with that obnoxious measure. It is also good that, in regard to investment, the first Rs. 500 for dividend income has been freed of income-tax. It is good that the surtax has been lowered from 35 to 25 per cent. and the tax on dividends up to 10 per cent has been abolished. One can go on like this with two or three small measures.

But let me say this. Even with all these measures taken, it is a very poor thing compared to what Pakistan is doing in regard to giving incentives to enterprises in their country. In Pakistan, the exemption limit of dividends is not Rs. 500, it is Rs. 5,000. Educational allowances for children are Rs. 300 per child up to a maximum of Rs. 900 for those whose income do not exceed Rs. 25,000. There are more generous deductions for investment in life insurance, provident fund, etc. Above all, the statutory limit of exemption from income-tax is Rs. 6,000 as against Rs. 4,000 in our country.

Here, I am very glad that Mr. Bhoothalingam has in his Report, advocated the raising of the exemption limit from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,500. If this is done, a large number of small taxpayers who should not be paying tax at all, would be relieved from this burden and may have a little more to spend or to invest. I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister that even in this Finance Bill, when it comes up before the House next month, he may raise the exemption limit from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 75,000, as recommended by the expert whom they themselves appointed.

Most of the commentators saw this budget as a choice for the Finance Minister between additional taxation and deficit financing and felt that he was bound to choose one or the other. As if one has to choose between plague and cancer! My answer is that I choose neither, because there was the way out of good health. There was a third alternative which would have made both deficit financing and added taxation unnecessary, and

that was the way of cutting the bloated expenditure of the Union Government. In other words, the whole public discussion, if I may say so, in the press has been in regard to a false choice. The right choice has hardly been mentioned, I am sorry to say, even by our economic commentators, all of whom want to take the easy way out of jubilitating too early. But that third alternative is the real one. If unnecessary and wasteful expenditure had been cut down, we could have balanced the budget *without* deficit finance and *without* additional taxation.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : He had himself agreed earlier.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I am glad that our own Government, for which my Party is responsible, in Orissa has been one of the few State Governments, perhaps the only one, to have brought forward a surplus budget and to have refused to take the easy path of deficit finance.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Madras' also.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I am glad that, as usual, Orissa and Madras go together as the two well-governed States ruled by non-Congress Governments in the country, as I have been often told by people.

The Finance Minister will say; 'It is all very easy sitting where you are, to say that. But where is the scope for economy?' I would like to remind him that last year he had told us 'Be patient, next year, I shall cut and wield the axe'. I am very sorry that he has not found it possible to muster enough strength and courage to carry out that intention. If there is one big fault in this budget, it is the failure to carry out that hope and that assurance that we would live within our means and that this Government, for the first time, would learn to cut its coat according to its cloth.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : It never learns.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : There is ample scope for economy. Let us not believe the Finance Minister if he tells that this Rs. 300 crore gap could not have been avoided. There is first non-developmental expenditure, civil and military, unproductive expenditure which gives not a rupee

[Shri M. R. Masani]

back to this country. Unfortunately, that expenditure is going up twice as fast as developmental expenditure. If you take the base year 1964-65, up to today while the development expenditure both at the Central and State level has gone up by 27 per cent, the non-developmental expenditure has gone up by 55 per cent. If you take 1961-62 as the base with 100, then development expenditure has gone up to 205, while non-development expenditure went up last year to 290. In both cases, the rate of galloping expansion in the wasteful and unproductive expenditure is twice what it is of Plan expenditure. This means that less and less of our country's savings and less and less of our taxes is being devoted to fruitful and productive returns and more and more to wasteful purposes.

During the last ten or eleven months, I have had the opportunity as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee to learn a little more about what goes on on the expenditure side of our balance-sheet. I had the co-operation of Members of my Committee in ample measure, and may I pay my humble tribute to the Members of the ruling party and of other parties who have worked along with me as one happy team without the slightest element of party politics? I think it is one of the finer things about our democracy that these financial committees are able to function as a microcosm of Parliament.

The experience that I have gained, however, is a very sad one. If I thought before that there was waste, that impression has been confirmed. If I thought before that there was hanky-panky and corruption, that impression also has been confirmed.

I have had the privilege of laying ten original Reports before this House since last May up to this morning. These cover six Ministries out of about twenty-five departments or Ministries which are relevant. A perusal of these Reports will show that they have uncovered or disclosed waste of public money or infructuous expenditure totalling Rs. 45.88 crores. This is just a very small cross-section of what is going on in the country. That will give some idea of the quantum of money that is being poured down the drain.

The Centre and the States today employ 6½ million employees, most of them under-

employed and under-paid. While I believe that all further recruitment should be stopped—retrenchment is difficult, but certainly I would expect Government to stop a single new man being taken on a single new post being created—I am sorry to say that this time, in the Demands for Grants so cheerfully passed by the Finance Ministry I find that that overgrown body, that parallel government, the Planning Commission, which has already been criticised by the Administrative Reforms Commission and by all of us for developing a big pay-roll and big staff and doing very little except ruining the country, has been given even more clerical and peon staff. It is unforgivable I do not know whether the Finance Minister is conscious of this horrible thing. I have the figures here. He has sanctioned the increase in the number of peons in the Planning Commission from 224 to 290 and of clerks and assistants from 557 to 1041. I want to ask him: Without even a Plan before the country, with a Plan Holiday that the country is enjoying at last, what excuse can there be for increasing the menial and ministerial staff in a body that should have been liquidated long ago for its incompetence?

I turn to Defence expenditure. It has been called the 'sacred cow of Indian economics' by a journalist the other day, because nobody has the courage to attack it. Certainly none of us wants that the defence of this country should be weakened in any way. That is farthest from our minds. We do not want the security and defence of this country to be weakened in the slightest. But surely defence and security are not proportional to the money sanctioned or spent! Mr. MacNamara, who recently retired as Defence Secretary of the U.S., has shown how by a resort to cost effectiveness that you can cut the budget and still increase the fire power and defence preparedness of a country.

Now, I have presented three Reports on the Defence Services and Defence Production. A look at these will be rewarding. I think I can say this with a sense of responsibility that if in the defence expenditure of over a thousand crores of rupees—it has already gone up this year by Rs. 45 crores more than last year, and crossed the thousand-crore-mark for the first time in our history—if the budget had

been cut by Rs. 100 crores, this country would not have suffered an iota in so far as its security and defence are concerned. Our Committee has recommended that, instead of the Ordnance factories trying to produce everything by themselves, it will be more beneficial to our defence readiness, defence posture and economy, if a lot of things were farmed out to other concerns to produce, as is done in the more advanced military countries of the world. This time the Ordnance and cloth factories have been allocated by the Finance Minister Rs. 119 crores. A very major cut could be made in this if the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee could be carried out. But the sad thing is that the Finance Minister has recommended economy to everyone, to the citizen, to the State Governments, but not to the Union Government. That is the only exception from the golden rule of self-control and self-restraint.

SHRI RANGA : He has become helpless.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I now turn to developmental expenditure which is supposed to be more productive. Certainly it is not a complete waste like the Civil Service expenditure. But I find there is an obsession that if you spend more and more on the Plan, then you get better results. I have not the time today to go into details. My time is limited. But may I commend to hon. Members a study of the investments in the first three Plans and a study of the rate of national income growth, food production and industrial development during these three Plans? I have got the figures here. They show very clearly that the more we invested in the Second and the Third Plans, the more ground we lost. As regards the Third Plan, which was the biggest, it was the most disastrous in our history. The Estimates Committee in its 30th Report has drawn the conclusion that spending more money on Plans does not produce the goods.

Our State enterprises are a sad story of waste. Bokaro, to which we are now allocating Rs. 110 crores, is the biggest White Elephant in this country. It could have been dropped altogether from this year's budget without any harm. The

factory has not been put up. Only workers' houses have been built. Nothing would have been lost if those houses are allowed to stand and if the project is postponed for five years. Rs. 110 crores could have been diverted to the needs of the people, to the needs of agriculture, or saved. But because of our commitments to a foreign Government on which we are leaning a lot, which we seek to placate, it seems that we could perform this elementary task.

Hindustan Steel is the biggest of these white elephants. We have invested Rs. 960 crores in HSL, and it is effecting an annual scale of Rs. 130 crores. That is, for every Rs. 100 of total capital employed, HSL effects a sale of Rs. 14 per annum. As it happened, the Jamshedpur plant of Tata Iron and Steel Limited doubled its production from one million to two million tonnes some time back. At that time, Rs. 60 crores more were invested by Tata Steel. At the end of the execution of the Two Million Tonne project, their annual additional sales were of the order of Rs. 40 crores. In other words, Hindustan Steel's sales ratio for Rs. 100 of capital invested is Rs. 14 crores, while Tata's was Rs. 66 crores for the same hundred rupees of investment. These facts have been published in a letter published by some friends of ours in Ahmedabad. They remain unchallenged and cannot be corrected.

Hindustan Steel admits a loss of Rs. 59 crores during the past seven years. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Shameful.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It is not shameful, for if the loss had been only what have admitted we might have been grateful! Now, Sir, if they had earned 10 per cent on the capital invested, as a normal business enterprise should on its share capital, they would have got another Rs. 371 crores of profit for the country and its revenues.

So, the total amount lost by Hindustan Steel to this country on the capital invested is Rs. 430 crores in seven years. In spite of that another Rs. 110 crores has been given to Bokaro and State enterprises, which are a drain on this country, have been given to Bokaro and State enterprises, vestment.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

That is why eminent socialists are now realising that Indian Socialism is a very poor advertisement for what they have tried to do in their own country.

MR. Lee Kwan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, one of the most intelligent leaders of Asia, happens to be a socialist. He came to Bombay to talk to his fellow-Asian Socialists some time back and he made this remark :—

"It is pertinent to ask how is it that, in Asia, countries like Japan, Hong Kong, Formosa, Thailand and Malaysia, which have bustling free enterprise societies have achieved success, while countries professing socialism have failed to produce satisfactory results?"

And then, we had that great socialist in our country, the author of the *Affluent Society*, my good friend Mr. Kenneth Galbraith. He came full of admiration for our planning and our socialism. But, judging by his latest book called, *The New Industrial State*, he seems to have gone away bitterly disappointed with us. He says, talking about our pattern of investment :—

"In India and Ceylone, and also in some of the new African countries, public enterprises have not, as in Britain, been accorded autonomy. Here the democratic socialist prerogative has, in effect, been fully asserted... India, in particular, as a legacy of colonial administration, has an illusion of official omniscience which extends to highly technical decisions.... The effect in these countries of this denial of autonomy has been exceeding inefficiency in operations by the public firms...." He goes on to say that :—

"In India and Ceylon nearly all public-owned corporations operate at a loss. The situation is similar in other new countries.... One result is that a large number of socialists have come to feel that public corporations are, by their very nature, in the words of a Minister in a western country, 'remote, irresponsible bodies, immune from public scrutiny or democratic control.'"

This is a sad chapter and it is a pity that instead of cutting this cancer out, thinking of what to do with the State

enterprises, handing them over to people who can run them efficiently, another Rs. 400 crores are poured down the drain to add to the others that we have lost.

When the Administrative Reforms Commission, led by Mr. Hanumanthaiya, made its report in January, pleading for the acceptance of Prof. Galbraith's plea for even more autonomy, the *Times of India* reported from Delhi that the Secretaries' Committee had rejected the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. And why? The Report said :—

"The most important but unstated objections is that this would mean an abridgement of the administrative Ministries' powers of control and patronage. The location of important projects also becomes generally a matter of political, rather than economic decision."

I do suggest in all seriousness that the hon. Finance Minister and the Government join with us sometime this Session in having a full length, serious discussion on what is to be done with these State enterprises which are ruining the economy of this country. If they are to be run from now on, let us consider how they should be run. If there are defects which are inherent in them, as some of us suspect, let them be handed over, as in Germany and Japan, to those who can convert the losses into a profit.

Eschewing this path of economy, the Finance Minister has chosen to undergo a "revolutionary conversion," as it has been called by the *Economic Times*. A person who last year stuck to intellectual and financial probity and rectitude now comes before us converted to what I would describe as an irresponsible course.

This Budget is a gamble at the very best. I am prepared to concede it may just come out right. It is a gamble with the security and life and fortunes of our people. The root cause of it is the failure to curb expenditure, as I have already shown.

Therefore, driven to the choice between additional taxation which is not possible and deficit finance, the easy path of creating money with the facilities available at the Nasik Printing Press has been resorted to. Acharya Kripalani some years ago referred to deficit finance as "pick-pocketing." Certainly that is correct, because

money is being picked out of the pockets of the people when they are not looking. I would prefer to call it "legalised counterfeiting". The only difference between the hon. Finance Minister and myself today is that even if I do on a small scale what he is doing on a big scale, I would be quite rightly sentenced to prison, while he is immune. How is it that a man who saw all this last year clearly and set his face against it has this year come to us with an inflationary budget? Inflation, as we know, is anti-social. It is anti-socialist. It hurts the poorest people and the people with fixed incomes. It helps the speculators and blackmarketeers and the tycoons.

I apprehend that this country is going to pay for this budget in the months and years to come in rising prices, economic distress to the poor sections of our people and the consequent political instability, which we discussed only this morning.

The quantum of deficit finance is tremendous. Let us make no bones about it. This is deficit finance with a vengeance—Rs. 300 crores last year and Rs. 290 crores this year, i.e. a total of Rs. 590 crores in two successive years, aggravated by the reduction in the bank rate, because the reduction in the bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent creates credit and credit is the equivalent of money. The Explanatory Note on the budget itself admits that over-all deficit finance at the Centre has been rising steadily. It was Rs. 114.5 crores in 1961-62 and it rose to Rs. 172.76 crores by 1965-66, making a total of Rs. 782 crores during the Third Five Year Plan period. If to that you add the present Rs. 590 crores, you get over a twelve hundred of deficit finance already accumulated. On top of that, now we want to add this new deficit finance, this new inflation.

If deficit financing and inflation could have solved our problems, we did not need the Finance Minister to come to us in 1968 with this panacea. It has been tried out from the times of Jawaharlal Nehru and T. T. Krishnamachari. It has brought the country to its present pass of poverty and bankruptcy. Surely, this is not the answer to our problems.

Let me appeal, if I may, from Philip Drunk to Philip Sober. Let me remind the Finance Minister of what is said on

pages 99 and 100 of the Third Five Year Plan document. It said :—

"On a broad view of all the factors, the limit for deficit finance in the Third Plan period has been placed at Rs. 550 crores."

For five years, Rs. 550 crores was felt to be a tolerable dose. Anything more than that would be a lethal dose. In two years—last year and this year—the Finance Minister wants us to absorb Rs. 590 crores of inflationary finance. This massive inflation has to be judged against the backlog of the past rise in prices. Taking the wholesale price index as 100 in 1962-63, it rose to 105 in 1963-64, 119 in 1964-65, 129 in 1965-66, 149 in 1966-67 and 168 in 1967-68. That is, our people have had to pay an average annual rise in prices of 14 per cent over the past seven years. Today's rupee equals only 62P of the 1965 rupee. On this oppressive burden of inflation, comes this additional impost. I cannot help feeling that this may prove to be the last straw that breaks the back of our economy as it does of the proverbial camel.

The Government's case has been explained by Mr. I. G. Patel, one of its officials, at a press conference after the Finance Minister's speech. He has said that this deficit finance will not lead to a rise in prices. Certain factors, he mentions, would provide "a cushion" because of which there will be no increase in prices next year resulting from the uncovered Rs. 290 crores gap in the Budget. If this was true, many of us would stop criticising this Budget. But what is the assumption on which this cushion has been created? As far as I could understand the Government spokesman's remarks, this cushion would be provided by the increased volume of agricultural produce which would be reflected in two things—savings and investment from the higher rural incomes and a larger market for consumer goods which would in course provide more excise duties and so on.

I want Hon. Members to consider whether this assumption of the Finance Ministry is one that is justified by their own knowledge of our country-side and rural population. Is this assumption a valid one?

[Shri M. R. Masani]

First of all, has the agricultural increase been such as to make us relax, jubilate and think that all our problems are solved? The quantum of increase has been placed at a total amount of 95 million tons of foodgrains. But I notice that the returns given by the State Governments, if totalled up, only come to 89 million tons. However, let us accept 95 million tons as a fair guess of what the food production is going to be. 95 million tons is only 6 million tons more than the food production in 1964-65—nothing to shout about. Let us be grateful for small mercies, let us be grateful to our peasants for what, with all the adverse factors, they have been able to give us.

But, Sir, these are cyclical swing of the pendulum up and down. For instance, during the two years ending 1966-67, agricultural production fell by 16 per cent. In 1966-67 it went up again. But, in the meanwhile the population has also gone up by 7½ per cent. Therefore, I cannot help feeling that the net outcome of the so-called bumper harvest is that whatever was lost by the farmer has been made good and that our food increase has kept pace with our increase in population. If that is so, there is very little surplus left for additional savings against which Rs. 300 crores of currency can be pumped into circulation.

We must remember that our country, unfortunately, thanks to the neglect of the Congress Government of agriculture for twenty years and its wasting on the steel plants thousands of crores of rupees that should have gone into irrigation and fertiliser because of the Stalinist obsessions of a former Prime Minister, has today only 17 per cent of its crop area irrigated. Can a country, 83 per cent of whose crop area is unirrigated, afford to say: now we have crossed the barrier and everything is going to be all right? Until this change in irrigation is provided, the situation will always be precarious and the danger of grave shortages of food may recur even in a year or two again. So this temporary increase means very little. It is a very fragile reed on which to build an inflationary budget.

As far as I could understand Mr. Patel, his point was that because the volume of goods and services have gone up in the

country, the volume of money can also be increased. But there is a fallacy there. The volume of goods and services may go up without adding to the volume of goods and services in circulation. Supposing I am a farmer and I double my crop, but I go and bury it underground immediately or bury the gold that I get for it, it does not add to the volume of goods and services in circulation in the country. In other words, the money in circulation has to be balanced against the volume of goods and services in circulation. The whole point is. Will the additional harvest go into circulation in monetary terms? Will it form part of the market? Will it effect the economic process?

I am very glad that, in order to get this surplus into circulation, the Finance Minister has not done the wrong thing which he was advised to do by some urban people, and that was to tax the farmer. I am very glad that he has desisted from this ill-advised step. I am glad because it would have been an act of gross injustice if, in the very first year when the farmer was getting justice for a change, an effort was made to put an oppressive tax on him. Let us consider the fate of our rural population. The farmer has just come out of two famines in many parts of the country and he is trying to recoup his losses. The farmer's income is still lower than that of the corresponding class in the urban areas. The parity of prices has been unfair to the farmer for generations. For the first time, the parity of prices has shifted to the rural people. Would it be fair then to try to squeeze him the moment he has got a fair deal for the first time in recent history?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Where is he being squeezed?

SHRI M. R. MASANI: The urban people have denied him a fair price for his produce and he is forced to pay the blackmarket price for fertilizer, for iron and steel and so on even today. I am glad the Finance Minister has asked this question. I will answer him. In the United States the farmer pays Rs. 2,576 per tonne for DDT as a pesticide. What is the Indian farmer paying for his DDT? It is Rs. 4,500 per tonne. It he not being

squeezed? Why is it that the urban population, why is it that industry is allowed to squeeze him to that extent? In fact, even today the price of rice has gone up only proportionately to the price of industrial products. Till last year it was still lagging behind the rise in industrial prices. I will give the figures. The general index of prices at the close of March 1967 was 194 with 1952-53 price as 100. The price of rice lagged behind at 176. Therefore, last year the rice grower—I am not talking of wheat—was getting less for his tonne of rice than what he was getting in 1952-53. These are government figures and not my own.

The point I am making is that Agriculture is the key to our prosperity and our future. For twenty years we have neglected it because of an obsession for heavy industry imported from the Soviet Union. The importance of agriculture cannot be exaggerated. It is necessary, after twenty years of forced industrialisation, that we turn back to put our basic industry on its foot, and that is agriculture. Even today it is neglected. Look at the figures of expenditure on industry and on agriculture now. In the Third Plan, which everyone agreed neglected agriculture, agriculture got 20.4 per cent of the total outlay, while industry got 20.09 per cent. In other words, in the Third Plan they were running neck to neck, but the difference was that while 70 per cent of the people were working in agriculture, only a small minority were working in industry. That was the social justice given to farmers. What is the position today? In 1967-68 it is 23.3 per cent for agriculture and 23.16 per cent for industry, still running neck to neck. One would have thought that agriculture should have been given at least twice as much as for industry. That is what it should be, and that is why I say it is a bad budget which does gross social injustice to the poorest people in our country.

Now the farmer is asked to go into the market with his surplus savings. But have we done so far anything to create trust or hope in the farmer? Has the Government gone to him with justice, has industry gone to him, have the banks gone to him? No. The farmer is the forgotten factor. Now, suddenly, if you ask the far-

mer to come and buy shares, he will not do it. He must be got to the market by a psychological process.

I would like to ask the Finance Minister this question. Does he think that the agricultural policies of his Government are such as to give the farmer hope and confidence and make him shed his distrust and pessimism? I say that the present food policies of the Union Government are reactionary and are inhibiting the farmer from coming to the market. The price of the produce is kept down by artificial zonal barriers and even from district to district. Secondly, by forced levies and monopoly procurement, he is denied a fair price for his produce.

Now, until these policies are reversed, you cannot expect the farmer to do anything. You cannot expect him not to hold his grain and sell it where he can or eat it. In other words, we have an agricultural policy which is bound to defeat the hopes of Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. J. G. Patel.

If they really want this dose of deficit financing to be absorbed, then may I suggest to the Finance Minister to use his good offices to secure a change in the agricultural policies which will make them saner and more progressive? I suggest four or five concrete measures to cope with this gamble which he has taken and may yet prove to be a success. If these suggestions are carried out, I believe we might get away without a rise in prices.

First of all, abolish all zonal barriers and other barriers and make India a Common Market. The whole of Europe has become a common market. But our country is being divided into several sovereign States. Secondly, abolish levies and procurement measures and let Government buy in the open market at prevailing prices like anyone else. Let there be a floor price, but no maximum price. Now, I will be told "How will you feed the people who are on rations? How will you feed the poor people in the towns and in the countryside?" I suggest a constructive answer to that. I am not suggesting the scrapping of rationing yet although, I think the time is coming when that should be done. What I suggest is a replacement of the crude, out-of-date, system of ration-

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ing by a system of dual pricing by which only the under-privileged people in the cities and villages, that is, those who do not have any land at all or those who do not pay income-tax upto a certain figure, will be given the ration at subsidised rates in fair price shops. Let you and me, Sir, not have the ration; let us go and buy in the open market and pay a higher price. Today, the result of rationing is artificially to create a scarcity because, along with the poor man who needs the ration, I and also my wife will be tempted to buy the ration because it is cheap! Drive us to the open market to buy the grain at a higher price. I would suggest that there should be a dual pricing policy where the poor people are given the ration and the rest, 80 per cent, those who have got some land and those who pay income-tax, are left to themselves to buy from the open market in so far as grain is concerned. If this happens, I suggest you will be able to stop the import of foodgrains. Your distribution policy will be rationalised and it will be such as to bring out the foodgrains in the country. Mahatma Gandhi had said that and his experiment was tried and it succeeded many years ago. I ask the Finance Minister to pick up courage and follow his own master whom he appears to have forgotten in so far as these policies are concerned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You have forgotten him long ago.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I am more faithful to him than you.

I suggest if these three or four measures are carried out, it will no longer be necessary to import foodgrains into the country. I think the import of foodgrains is a scandal and a waste of money. It should stop immediately, but it cannot stop if you do not do these things.

Finally, I support the Finance Minister in his effort to create a buffer stock. I agree that there should be a buffer stock for emergencies. But I have been trying to wonder whether he is serious about a buffer stock. He has provided for Rs. 140 crores expenditure for 3½ million tonnes for setting up a buffer stock. I would like him to explain this figure because it is beyond my intelligence. As far as I can make out, buying 3½ million tonnes

and putting them away would cost Rs. 180 crores, whether the foodgrains are imported or indigenous. Where are the silos and the storage facilities for 3½ million tonnes? I am surprised to find that the amount allocated for storage facilities is Rs. 2 crores. Now, I would like to suggest to the Finance Minister to investigate this before he replies to the debate. I am told that all these storage facilities will require, according to the figures of the F.A.O. adapted to our needs, Rs. 200 crores to create storage facilities in a modern way. If that is so, it means one of two things, that either the expenditure sanctioned is ridiculous or there is no serious intention of setting up a buffer stock of 3½ million tonnes. I would like the Finance Minister to elucidate this.

This leads me to put a few questions to the Finance Minister which I would like him to answer. If the next Monsoon turns out to be unfavourable, what will be the consequences of his gamble? Will not the Rupee collapse with a vengeance? Will not our people lose all faith not only in the Rupee but in the whole economic process? Will not Industry, which is today jubilant, face an erosion of its profits through the increased cost of raw materials and the increased Dearness Allowances caused by the rising cost of living? Will not the knowledge that deficit finance is going to raise prices be a spur to increased speculation and turn money away from investment to speculation? Fourthly, how will he face the State Governments, to whom he is preaching the virtues which I am preaching to him, when he is not practising them on himself. Is the country not being taken along a path which would face us with another Devaluation such as the one we went through only two years ago? I think these are questions which are worth pondering over by my hon. friend.

There must be some reason why a man of principle like my hon. friend, who is undoubtedly trying his best, has been driven to this reckless and irresponsible path. The answer is that when you ride a tiger, it is very hard to dismount it! My hon. friend is riding the tiger of the old policies of twenty years which he is unable to change or discard. In other words, the reason for this bad budget is

political weakness at its roots, political weakness of this Government, which is unable to take harsh and realistic decisions which may incur the wrath of this little pressure group or that little lobby. Mr. George Woods, a great friend of this country, said as much when he came to UNCTAD a few weeks ago and I quote one remark from out of his very important speech. He said :

"One of the serious liabilities of some poor countries is leadership that does not lead." (*Laughter*)

I do not want to join them in this laughter. I think, if there is lack of leadership on that side, there is lack of leadership on this side also. It is lack of leadership on the part of all the politicians in this country which is letting down this country. While, of course, those who are in Government are primarily responsible, I think we should be honest enough to realise that the faults that we see in them are, to some extent, in us also. I will give two examples...

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Mr. Woods said that he did not have India in his mind when he said this.

Shri M. R. MASANI: I happen to know Mr. George Woods. He is an extremely charming and polite gentleman from whom such a remark can be expected.

I can give two examples of weak leadership on the part of this Government. On 22nd June, 1966, my colleague, Prof. Ranga, and I went and called on the Prime Minister at her invitation. She had just devalued the rupee and wanted to meet Opposition leaders to discuss the implications. We were the only Opposition leaders who went to see her...

SHRI HEM BARUA: He came from Bombay.

Shri M. R. MASANI: I came from Bombay.

We were the only Opposition leaders who went to see her because all the other opposition leaders felt annoyed that they were faced with an accomplished fact and they told her that she should stew in her own juice. We are a chivalrous Party. We could not leave a damsel in distress without responding to her call...

SHRI HEM BARUA: That is why you came down from Bombay!

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Yes; I came all the way from Bombay and Prof. Ranga came all the way from Madras. (*Interruptions*). We took a lot of trouble not only in coming but we even studied the subject very hard and we gave her a note on the 22nd June, a copy of which I have in my hand.... A great deal of expert thinking and planning went into this note. (*Interruptions*). We discussed it for an hour or more with her and we tried to educate her on the implications of devaluation. We suggested to her certain follow-up measures which in our view were essential if devaluation was to succeed. I will not take the time of the House... (*Interruptions*). We discussed it for over an hour with her and showed her the way. She promised to consider these proposals. One of them was that the export duties that had been levied should be immediately reduced and cut out. I am sorry to say that not one of these suggestions—eight suggestions were there—was given effect to by this Government. Every one of the measures that should have followed devaluation was completely ignored. It is not very surprising that devaluation has failed in the hands of a weak and miserable Government like this. On the eve of this Budget, they have taken one step out of those eight. Belatedly after two years of damage, they have removed these silly export duties which were levied and which completely undid the benefits expected of devaluation. All the remaining seven measures are still to be carried out. That was one example of the wretched, weak, miserable leadership which this country is suffering from.

The other was the payment of Dearness Allowance last year. Last year the Finance Minister, trying to carry out his righteous policies, his correct policies, refused to give dearness allowance in cash because it would be inflationary. He proposed that out of Rs. 61 crores payable, Rs. 31 crores should be set aside in the Provident Funds scheme and Rs. 31 crores should be paid in cash, but only after six months in order to retard the inflationary effect. But what happened? He was overruled by his colleagues, by his own party and his own Government because they were weak and they were frightened of

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facing small vocal elements. The result was that Rs. 37 crores was paid across the counter immediately and only Rs. 24 crores were put in the Provident Fund. The result was another spurt of inflation.

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I come, therefore, to the conclusion that this Budget is yet one more example and one more testimony to the fact that this Government has neither the courage nor the capability to solve this country's problems. They are not only weak in calibre but they are also weak in strength, in the support of the people. They got only 38 to 40 per cent of the popular vote in the last general elections. 60 per cent voted against them. They are frightened men and women who know that the country is not behind them. That is not the kind of Government that can deliver the goods to-day. What we need is a Government that has the majority of the people, two-thirds of the people at least behind it, which can boldly face small elements which seek their own interests to the detriment of the community.

Therefore, all I can say is that this Budget is yet one more nail in the Congress Government's coffin. The only fear I have is that by the process of drift and by this process of aggravating the economic situation, they are imperilling our young political democracy.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay—North-west): I rise to support this budget and to congratulate the Finance Minister on the proposals that he has put forward. The budget has been framed under very difficult circumstances and in an unusual situation, and I am sure that the Finance Minister has done his best.

I shall deal with some of Shri M. R. Masani's points. The first point that he dealt with was about deficit financing. It is true that last year the Finance Minister had told us that there would be no more deficit financing. A number of people were afraid that rigid as he is he would stick to his statement of no deficit financing and would not do anything else in that direction. But now he has become flexible. Is he to be blamed for being flexible or is he to be blamed for being rigid?

Deficit financing by itself is neither good nor bad. It is a remedy which if well utilised will certainly give energy to the economy. If it is not properly utilised, then it will do harm. In any economy when productive resources are being built up, it is bound to happen that for some years in the beginning there will be inflation but it must immediately be followed by production of goods. Suppose you are building an irrigation reservoir or a dam. It may take about four or five years to construct it. During those four or five years it will all be investment only, money going into the pockets of the labourers or the contractors or the workers which will add to their power to buy but there will be no corresponding goods immediately. But after four or five years, when incomes begin to come, when the irrigation begins to yield results or electricity produces goods, then that deficit financing will have a beneficial result. Therefore, to say that deficit financing is always to be avoided is as wrong as saying that the deficit financing is good and it should be resorted to. The correct criterion in this context should be whether deficit financing is productive. If it is non-productive, then it will be wrong. If the money is going to be spent merely on administrative expenses or merely on salaries which bring no goods or services, then it might do harm to the economy.

15.04 HRS.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA** in the Chair]

Therefore, if we resort to deficit financing where it will help production either immediately or in the short run, I do not see anything wrong in it. It is true that our deficit financing has not been well handled. It is no use, however, going over the past, but let us see what can be done. I had a feeling, in fact, when I read the Economic Survey and read some of the speeches of the Finance Minister, it gave an impression in my mind which I shared with a few of my friends that the Finance Minister was preparing our mind for a deficit, an uncovered deficit, of about Rs. 150 to 200 crores. Well, he has brought it up to Rs. 300 crores. Now I have a feeling.....

SHRI HEM BARUA: Your feeling was right.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : I believe he has certain ideas at the back of his mind which perhaps he has not put in his budget speech because he is not sure which way they will work out. As I visualise some of those ideas, there might be recoveries of tax arrears in the coming year which might reduce the deficit in the budget. That can only happen once, twice or thrice; it cannot happen for ever. Secondly, he might also be thinking that there will be better realisation of tax next year. With a good harvest and revived industrial activity, excise duty and income tax might bring a much better income than what he has put in the budget. I believe he has something secret up his sleeve and if his hopes come true, deficit financing may have to be there.

A third possibility is that he undertakes economy measures which he has not been to do up till now.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Why not ?

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : It is a valid question. I do believe there are many areas where this is a possibility. I am going to deal with them later. I agree that economy is the greatest need of our administration. We can create money, but that does not bring results. The position of the Finance Minister is, if I may say so, like that of a good housewife. Within the means he has at his disposal, he must give us the best food possible.

Now, it is true that a good housewife may go on borrowing. There is no mint at her disposal. But if she goes on doing it, ultimately the home will become bankrupt. In the same way, if the Finance Minister does not economise and does not ask us, as he has done, to live within our means, we might some day come into difficulty. I am however convinced that serious attempts are made to avoid deficit financing. As regards economy measures, some might be taken; I am going to refer to some hereafter.

Or it might quite prudent to allow even a small amount of deficit financing. A little dose of deficit financing is not always wrong, does not do any harm. My only hope and expectation is that he does not come forward after six months with a supplementary budget of additional tax-

tion. That is one fear in my mind and I hope that it will come true. If at all he comes forward with a supplementary budget, let it be a budget of hope and not of taxes (*Interruption*). I am not an expert adviser or trained economist. I am speaking as a layman.

The first point concerning economy is that to which Shri Masani referred—defence expenditure. Nobody will grudge any amount being spent on protecting the country. That is farthest from our mind. Our defence forces must be strong, well equipped and valorous....

SHRI HEM BARUA : Nobody will grudge ? Pakistan does.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : When I referred to 'nobody', I referred to 'nobody' in this country.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I thought he was overlooking Peking Radio and Radio Pakistan broadcasts.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : I am not, as I said, for weakening the defences of the country. But I will give an instance which Shri Masani also gave. When Mr. MacNamara became US Secretary of Defence, he abolished a large number of garrisons. Factories were examined, a number of establishments were cut down. The result was a saving in defence expenditure without the least detriment to the fire-power and military strength of the country.

We do agree that we ought to spend enough money to make our defences strong. Yes, but what is enough and whether our defence can be maintained at the same strength with some economy and some retrenchment is a matter to be considered. If rationalisation is good in industry, it is also so in defence. Therefore, what I am suggesting is not that we should economise on defence expenditure in a way which will hurt our capacity to defend, but certainly there are avenues in which economy and rationalisation can be affected. That is one source where something deserves to be done. I will come to the other economies later.

The second point Shri Masani referred to was with reference to prices. It is true that we are all consumers but at what level shall we stabilise the prices. It is very difficult to forecast and to judge what

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should be the optimum level of prices. I would suggest that with my little knowledge, if we can bring our economy back to the prices which were prevalent two years ago, that is to say, to a level before the two droughts and before the two wars, that might be a good level at which the prices should be stabilised. How are they to be stabilised is a question; it might require fiscal measures and also monetary discipline. But the agriculturist should not be the only man to suffer. If the prices are to be brought down, as agricultural prices are now falling, then, the consequences will be disastrous. The economy of any country, may be industrial or agricultural, has its base on agriculture. If agriculture is sound, steady and prosperous, then our country will be sound, steady and prosperous. If agriculture is not so, then amount of industrialisation, any amount of factories, is not going to help. Therefore, the farmer becomes important.

Now, supposing we reduce the prices, if the prices of agricultural commodities are allowed to fall, what may happen? The farmer will either go from the foodgrains to cash crops, or in the alternative, he may not put the necessary inputs, and not buy fertilisers, insecticides and employ water for irrigation, and he will economise within himself so that something is left to him, with the result that the total agricultural production in the country will suffer. Therefore, in trying to bring down the prices, a sudden fall in the prices would be as disastrous as a sudden rise in the prices.

In doing this, we have another economic aspect. As agricultural prices fall, as they have been falling today, and they have a tendency to fall, it must be borne in mind that the agriculturist and the landless labour are also consumers of the goods, and if the agriculturist's buying capacity is reduced, who will buy the industrial goods? Who will buy the cloth and who will buy the transistor? Therefore, in order to see that the industrial activity is kept at the optimum level, the consumers also must have the funds and the where withal to buy. At the same time, supposing the agricultural prices were pushed up very high, cloth will then be-

come costly and other articles of consumption will also become costly. It is what may be called an economic scissors. You are between the pricing policy and the agricultural production, and agricultural policy and industrial production. One cuts against the other, and you will have to find a balance between the two so that it will lead to a stable economy in the rural and urban area in the agricultural and non-agricultural sector. It is a matter for the economists. The economist has to advise and the advice has to be followed.

My suggestion firstly is that agriculture ought to be given protection, not in the sense of giving subsidy, etc. But the farmer ought to get a fair return. If the country is strong in agriculture, then the rest will follow. Now, Mr. Masani has asked how much of the agricultural produce will go into the market. Will it be as much as the increase in the crop? Normally, the farmer keeps in his home one year's consumption for food, whether it is wheat or rice or any other grain. The ordinary man in the village also must conserve at least one year's stock for consumption at home. For the last several years, those stocks have been depleted. The first effort of the farmer and the small man in the village, taluk or town would be to build up his own stock and not to bring it to the market. I do not expect that all the increase in production will immediately come into the market. But, at the same time, if it does not go into the market, should we allow the prices to rise beyond what they are today?

Therefore, it is necessary that there should be procurement, and it is necessary that in future another scarcity should be avoided. It is necessary to build up a buffer-stock so that when prices are very high, the buffer-stock can be released to keep the prices in check. These are matters for constant vigilance and constant examination of the various factors which affect the prices. And if this is done, I am sure this deficit financing, of which Mr. Masani has made a grievance, will be a remedy for the good health of the economy, and it will not do harm which may happen if we are not able to take care of this. I wish good luck to our country rather than entertain the fears which Mr. Masani has.

Then I come to economies in administration. I have referred to defence. I also wish to refer to the public sector. Mr. Masani referred to Hindustan Steel making a loss. On the top of it, a few days ago, they gave an advertisement in the newspapers which was totally misleading. If anybody, who read it did not look at it closely, he would have felt that the Hindustan Steel was doing well. They have mixed up the figures for 3 or 4 years. If Hindustan Steel are not doing well, is it not better to say so rather than spend money and put in an obviously misleading advertisement? If an industry is not doing well, they should say that they will improve and not create an illusion that the industry is doing well, when it is not.

Mr. Masani said, they do not make a profit. I will point out another thing. Government borrows, let us say, at 6 per cent. The return from the public sector is 3 to 4 per cent.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Half per cent.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Even if it makes no profit every year, there will be loss, because the total investment does not bring a return on the capital at the rate at which Government has borrowed the money. If it brings a return at the rate at which we borrow, we shall break even. If it does not, we will be incurring a permanent loss. Something ought to be done to bring these public sector undertakings into a good financial shape.

I come to publicity. I do not know how many Members of Parliament read all the papers they get. I got a lot of things and even if I were to read all the 24 hours, I would not be able to read all of them. I agree that Government viewpoint should be explain to the public. There are technical matters on which the people ought to be educated, I agree. But mere propaganda coming from Government source does not carry conviction. I would lay down a test. Suppose 5000 copies of a magazine are being distributed. At the end of the year, please put in a business reply card saying "If you wish to continue please return this card". If the reader is interested, he will send it to you. If he is not interested, please cut down the printing. This type of economy

can be made in every department. If there is a proper examination, economies should be possible.

I will now refer to a point which has been very much agitating the labour in Bombay and Ahmedabad in Maharashtra and Gujarat. That is with reference to the textile industry.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : Kanpur also.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Yes. I thought Madras also deserves the same consideration. But I mentioned Gujarat and Maharashtra because I have a little closer knowledge about these two States. It is true that some of those textile mills were mismanaged. It is true in some cases, those in charge of the management did not husband their resources. But what is the fault of the person employed? It is no use saying, this man has mismanaged, therefore take away the managing agency; or, he has committed defalcation and so, send him to jail. It is the employment, continuous production of goods and income to Government through excise which are matters of serious concern to all of us.

It is quite possible that in the coming year, the textile industry may have a better time. There are two prospects for it. Firstly, the price of cotton may fall below the present level to the level which I said was good enough in 1965-66. It is also possible that with the fall in the consumer price index, DA may go down and there may be a better margin to the industry. But both these factors will take at least a year to have any effect. I do not think the textile industry in Gujarat and Maharashtra has energy enough to last one year. There are certainly some very good units which will survive. But, as it is, the distress today is very great and I would suggest in all seriousness that at least a temporary relief for a year ought to be given till they regain their strength and are on their feet again.

I find that a provision for Rs. 1½ crores has been made in the Budget for the proposed Textile Corporation. Half of it is as equity share capital and the other half is put down as loan. Would it be possible

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to see that the whole of it becomes equity capital, because if half is share capital and half is loan the borrowing capacity disappears and if the whole were capital then the borrowing capacity to that extent will be increased. Rs. 1½ crores for trying to rebuild the textile industry is a mere fleabite. Today in Bombay there is a textile unit consisting of six different units. They are making a loss of Rs. 1½ crores per year. If it is to go on at this rate the whole of the money set apart will be swallowed by that single unit in a single year. Therefore, that is no remedy. For the time being it is all right. If a person is sick, let us help him till he regains his health.

Let us consider what they did in other countries. In the United Kingdom, when they found that their colonies were becoming independent or were about to become independent and they would be losing their market in textiles, they reorganised the whole textile industry in Manchester and Lancashire. At one time they used to export to India dhoties and sarees. Now they do not manufacture grey, they do not manufacture dhoties and sarees. The whole industry has been so re-organised that they today import grey, do dyeing, bleaching, finishing, sanforizing and other processes and then export their finished goods.

What is happening in these areas? Textile mills are coming up in almost every State in the country. Textile mills are coming up also in Africa which was a traditional market for our textile goods. I do not know how long we will be able to compete with Pakistan, with Hong Kong and China in exporting our goods to those countries. The result would be that the textile industry if it is not able to compete will go into ruins. I am suggesting something like what was done in the United Kingdom. There the industry, labour and government all combined in the reorganisation of the whole industry. A number of persons were thrown out, but the Government and the trade unions looked to it that they were re-trained and put into the same industry in some other process or in other industry where re-training was easy and could be done within a short time. I am of the

view that the textile industry particularly in the mofussil areas will not be able to stand the strain of the present economy. Most of the mills began as ginning factories built up by persons dealing in cotton. Those ginning factories became spinning mills and those spinning mills became weaving mills. All that continued till it was profitable. But that machinery has not been renovated. It does not require any expert knowledge, if an ordinary man enters a textile mill he can say that a particular mill is sick and it is beyond redemption. In such cases the only possible solution is to scrap that mill and build another if you want to give employment. But to say that all the sick mills can be put into health merely by giving money through a corporation is a remedy which may for some time be good.....

* SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is not the idea.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : I hope it is not so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : I will accept it.

Now I will come to some part of the budget which I consider a bitter pill to swallow. Having heard the budget and having read the reports accompanying it, I have come to the conclusion that the pill, though bitter, ought to be swallowed. I am not referring to cloclates. I am specially referring to the postal rates. As I said, I have come to the conclusion that this bitter pill ought to be swallowed. But what I am saying is that the pill may be made small that it may dissolve easily; it must not be so long in the mouth that the bitterness will last too long.

Here I make two suggestions. The Tyagi Committee has said that a large number of post offices which are making losses have been continued and are likely to be continued for ten years. Now, why should an undertaking which runs on commercial lines continue a post office which is running at a loss for ten years? The Tyagi Committee has stated, in two or three years one is able to judge whether a particular post office is going to make its way or not. If it is not going to make its way, then the village teacher can be entrusted with the running of that post

office. He will be only too happy to get a little more remuneration, the villagers will be happy that the post office continues and the undertaking will not lose heavily on that post office.

The post office is being treated as if it is a charitable social service organisation. There are business and industrial organisations which ought to run on profit. Then, there is public charity on which you spend but do not hope to earn a profit. Then, there is public utility where you may not make a profit, but you cannot afford to make a loss for a long time. In such circumstances, what is to be done? A public utility may not make a profit, but as the Committee has stated, if the postcards had to be subsidised by 40 per cent, newspapers ought to be subsidised to a lesser degree, who pays for all this? Either the consumer of the postal services pays or the general taxpayer pays. In these circumstances, what I would suggest is this. I understand that the actual cost of the postcard will be about 8 paise and with the cost of transport it comes to 10.73, as mentioned in the report. Since then it must have become 11.73. So, even then there is a loss. But at least the cost of manufacture of the postcard ought to be recovered. There is no reason for subsidising beyond that level. Therefore I have said that the pill though bitter ought to be swallowed.

Even then the price of the postcard in India will be cheaper than the price of the postcard in many other countries. In Annexure III of the report there is a very interesting document which gives comparative prices of the postcard in other countries. I do not want to read the whole of it but one thing which strikes me forcibly is the price of postcard in USSR. It has been stated there that the postcard in USSR costs 10 kopeks. In the margin it is mentioned that it is equal to 83 paise. If we, therefore, raise our price to 8 paise, even then we shall be paying only one-tenth of what they are paying. Assuming that the Russians are ten times richer than us, even then we are charging less. I hope our Communist friends, who plead for the poor men will read this part... (Interruptions). I do not wish to enter into a political argument. Whatever is Russian, in their eyes it is glamorous. They are so dazzled by the glamour that they lose their sense of perspective.

Take the case of newspapers. In India the newspapers are charged 2 paise as postage. In Russia it is 1.2 kopeks or 10 paise. Last year there was a proposal to increase it to 5 paise. When there was opposition, it was dropped. This year the same proposal has been brought in. I can speak with some knowledge of the newspapers. The 8-page newspapers which are published in the cities do not depend very much on the post office. They have a city edition and their mofussil edition is despatched by rail or plane. The *Times of India* or the *Hindustan Times* do not care very much for the postal services. It is the newspaper in the district town which has to send its paper by post. Take Kutch for example. Except for a small stretch of railways, there is no means of communication except the post office. So, they have to send newspapers only by post. What I would suggest is that the rate for 8-page newspapers may be raised from 2 to 3 paise, but for newspapers of less than 8 pages, newspapers of only 4 pages or 6 pages a lesser rate may be charged so that the small newspapers which are circulating in the districts will not be affected adversely by this measure.

There is one more suggestion that I want to make and that is about local postal rates. I understand that the post-office levies are not based on the distance. The distance from here to Mathura may be less and from here to Amritsar may be more. But the postcard is carried at the same price. What is the justification then if the postcard is carried from Bombay to Bombay at a lower rate? Why should it be charged at a lower rate? Either take a radical view that we will charge according to the distance or take the view that, irrespective of the distance, the same charge will be levied on everybody. There is no point in saying that within the city, a lesser charge, and outside the city, a bigger charge.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Not now.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : If I am wrong, I am very sorry.

My suggestion, therefore, is that there is no reason why a public utility service should run into a loss. I wish to assure the Minister-in-charge of Communications that as far as I and my constituents are concerned, we can say, this cannot go on making a loss. The post-offices must put their finances right. My only suggestion is

[Shri Shantilal Shah.]

that people should have a pill a little smaller, bitter it may be, so that they can swallow it more easily.

This is all I have got to submit on the Budget.

SHRI C. CHITTYBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I am very sorry to say that the Honourable Minister of Finance has placed a deficit budget for 315 crores of rupees for the year 68-69. The Hon'ble Minister has not even left the small children from the tax by way of taxation to confectioneries.

I do not know when Mr. Morarji and Dr. Ram Subagh Singh wrote in postcard last, that too at their own expense. Immediately on assuming office Dr. Ram Subagh said that he would reduce the rate of post card from 6 paise to 5 paise. His promise is not fulfilled by Mr. Morarji in this budget.

The Finance Minister expects to raise about 60 crores of rupees by way of taxation. I do not know how he is going to meet the balance. He may have to mint more money from Nasik as he had done before. This will have an adverse effect on the budget of the State governments. Great damage to the state budgets will be caused by minting more currency. In this connection I wish to inform the House that the Chief Minister of Madras, Arignar Anna had presented a Surplus budget thus satisfying the assurances made by him at the time of elections and also controlling the price level in our state. For the information of the Finance Minister I wish to state that most of the Southern states have placed by only surplus Budgets. The Budget presented by Mr. Morarji will ruin the State Budgets. It is virtual sabotage of the State budgets. Further Mr. Morarji with his hold on the Reserve Bank of India is throttling the State Govts, by not allowing overdrafts from the Reserve Bank to the State Govts. Fortunately for him and unfortunately for others Mr. Morarji is in possession of the Nasik press. Incidentally I may state that the State Govt. of Madras is not contemplating any request for overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

A country's economy is either based on Agriculture or industry or both. We have been miserably failing in Agricultural production. Still we need the PL 480 assistance. We are importing foodgrains from

USA. May be, in the near future we may import Chappathis. Mr. Morarji's claim that there would be bufferstocks carries no conviction. Again in the industrial field it is yet another case of miserable failure. Here we have the peculiar situation of having had three 5 year plans and the Govt. faced with unemployed Engineers. The cause for these ills can be directly traced to the faulty planning. The plans have been made for 5 year terms. It becomes too late before the Government could correct the faults in the planning. What is the sanctity about 5 year terms? Why not we have 2 year plans. This will have some positive advantage. We may be able to formulate the subsequent plan in the light of the results achieved in the previous 2 year plans. The Government may if need be think of having General elections once in 6 years, so that three 2 year plans are completed between one General election and the other. The State Govts. should be given more powers to implement the plans. For achieving some positive results even in the 2 year plans the State Govts. should be given more powers. There should be considerable decentralisation of powers from the centre, to States. The States have in fact, been demanding for increased powers.

Now-a-days we hear a lot of talk of National integration. The Finance Minister being a senior person in Govt. is aware that there is considerable regional imbalance in the location of industries. Giant industries are located in the North and as a result employment potential and the standard of living in these areas have increased. Why should not government think of spreading industries throughout the country? Instead of feeding a white elephant like Bokaro in North the Govt. should establish steel plants in Salem, Vizag and Hosur, in South. This will greatly satisfy the people of South. For this there should be a give and take policy.

Recently the Chief Minister of Madras requested the Central Govt. for setting up a factory for manufacturing electronic equipments involving a capital outlay of 10 crores and which will provide employment for 3500 skilled workers. Secondly for the location of heavy plates and vessels project in the State with the Rumanian collaboration, thirdly the second unit of Indian Telephone Industries. These things should be done to enable the State

to solve the unemployment problem and improve the economy of Tamilnad and also the whole of India.

The Finance Minister is aware that all the state Govts. owe considerable money to Central Govt. towards the loan, and this heavy burden is causing considerable strain on the economy of the States. I would request the Finance Minister to write off the loans given to State Govts. for the past ten years or at least five years. But I am not hopeful whether Morarji known for his adamancy will show any clemency. He had even bluntly turned down the request of the Chief Minister of Madras for a moratorium on the loan, in view of the heavy commitment of the Tamilnad Govt. due to the one rupee a measure programme. Today on the floor of the House I assure the Finance Minister that if he would give Madras Govt. Rs. 10 crores as subsidy for agricultural purposes, the Govt. of Madras would fulfil the maximum demand of our neighbours.

The Finance Minister who believes in extracting every paisa from every source should also see that whatever his ministry owes is also paid promptly. Huge amounts as service charges to the Madras Corporation are due by the Central Govt. Though such dues have been paid to the Bombay and Calcutta corporations, the Corporation of Madras is yet to be paid. During my Mayoralty I came to Delhi and could get just 2 lakhs as first payment in 1965. The entire corporation of Madras is greatly agitated due to the non receipt of the amount from 1954 to 1967, even though several requests were made.

Sir, Mr. Morarji and Gold, they say, go together. But his Budget speech is silent about the all destructive gold control. The Gold control has brought untold misery and suffering to hundreds and thousands of Goldsmiths in this country. There is much harassment by the officials and the goldsmiths' life has become miserable. I request the Finance Minister to go into the working of the Gold Control from the human angle and not from Morarji angle.

Handloom industry is one of the major vocations of the South. The export of handloom cloth has been greatly affected by the taxation policy of the Centre in the past. There is a heavy fall in the exports

and consequently the weavers are in a sorry plight. The bleeding Madras was exported in good quantities USA. Now due to the fall in export of "bleeding Madras" the weavers are shedding tears of blood. Govt. should think of giving export incentives to individual weavers and also to co-operatives. The Union Govt. should see that a world market is created for Handloom products.

Before concluding I would like to add a few words about my constituency. The Kalpakkam atomic power station has not been provided with adequate funds. The progress is very slow, and only residential accommodation is going up. The Engineers are doing clerical work. There is no sign of any machinery or anything connected with the station, other than living quarters. The work turned out is disproportionately small when compared to the large establishment. Therefore, there is a clear need for a parliamentary committee to go into the work of the power station proper. The annual provision of funds is also quite inadequate and it should be raised suitably. There should also be provision for laying a railway line from Chingleput to Kalpakkam via Madras. This is quite necessary for the Atomic Power Station. Instead of the provision for the siding at Chingleput, a regular line may be provided to Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station.

I can take pride in having four major tourist centres in my constituency. They are Mahabalipuram, Vedanthangal, the famous Kanchipuram and lastly the town of eagle worship, Tirukalikundram. Mahabalipuram with its remarkable pallava architecture is as famous as Ajanta, if not more. It has always attracted tourists of the world. So also Tirukalikundram which is on the way from Madras to Mahabalipuram. Unfortunately in spite of heavy traffic these points are not connected by rail. It is upto the Tourist Ministry to put its weight for the establishment of a circular railway from Chingleput - Tirukalikundram - Mahabalipuram - Tiruppur - Kelambakkam - Tambaram. Again, the Pallava temple and the inimitable architecture with a great historical background could well provide for a Sound and Light show as is done in Delhi at the Red Fort. Such a show will attract more

[Shri C. Chitty Babu]

tourists, and the Finance Minister can hope to have a sizable increase in the foreign exchange due to the increased flow of foreign visitors.

Kancheepuram silk saris, as the Prime Minister may be aware, are famous throughout the world. The Union Government which earns foreign exchange by the export of these saris does nothing to help this industry. The silk-sari-weaving industry in Kancheepuram needs active help from the Centre. The Union Government should establish a zari industry in Kancheepuram, to enable the silk-weavers to get zari easily and cheaply. At present they have to go to far off places for the purchase of zari for the silk-sari-weaving.

In my constituency there is a big river called the Palar. Literally it means the river of milk. But it is neither full of milk nor full even of water. It is a river of sand. This is due to the fact that the waters of the Cauveri are withheld by Mysore. Foreign experts who have explored the bed of the river Palar have stated that there is a very large quantity of water down below the bed of the river. I request that the Union Government should formulate a scheme for the utilisation of this water for agricultural purposes. The underground water is stated to flow into the sea without serving any useful purpose. This matter was brought to the notice of Dr. K. L. Rao personally by me, and I hope the eminent engineer-cum-Minister will look into this immediately and formulate a scheme in this regard. This scheme would greatly benefit the people of Chingleput and North Arcot districts.

Today, we hear, day in and day out, of many disputes in our country. Some of these can be traced rightly to our Constitution. Our Constitution has been amended many times, sometimes to suit the need of the people and many times to suit the needs of Government. In spite of so many amendments there are many controversies which could not be solved. We have controversies, for instance, on the powers of the Speakers, on the powers of the Governors and the President. I feel that the urgent need of the hour is to go into the working of our Constitution with a high-powered committee of eminent men who could suggest suitable modifications

and amendments to the Constitution. The country's administration is passing into the hands of the younger generation and we need a dynamic Constitution to suit the changing pattern of the federal set-up.

Before I conclude, I would once again request the Finance Minister to reconsider the tax structure and the burden on the common man.

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय (पदरौना) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान की चढ़ाई के बाद, तथा देश में जो सूखे की हालत थी उस से हमारे अर्थ पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। यही नहीं कि सूखा रहा, बल्कि उस से हमारा उत्पादन भी घटा। सूखाग्रस्त लोगों को जीवित रखने के लिये जो प्रयास किया गया, निःस्सन्देह इस प्रकार की आर्थिक स्थिति में हमारे देश में इस से बेहतर बजट और कोई नहीं हो सकता था। ऐसे कठिन समय में भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सन्तुलन रखने का जो प्रयास किया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ।

इस बजट को पेश करते हुए उन्होंने करीब करीब 300 करोड़ रु० का घाटा दिखाया है। वैसे आंकड़ा तो कम का है, लेकिन उस को भी हम मान लेते हैं। आज श्री मगानी ने कहा है कि डेफिसिट बजट से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि डेफिसिट बजट से देश में मंहगाई उस समय होती है जब उत्पादन भी घटा हो। ऐसे समय में डेफिसिट बजट होता है तो निःस्सन्देह चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ते हैं। लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में, जब कि हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां रबी की फसल अच्छी होने वाली है। उस के साथ साथ फाइनैन्स मिनिस्टर ने और भी बहुत से यत्न इस सम्बन्ध में किये हैं, यदि वह कार्य रूप में परिणत हुए, तो मेरा खयाल है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी नहीं। वैसे जैसा श्री शान्ति-लाल शाह ने कहा यह हो सकता है कि बहुत सी चीजों की कीमत पर कुछ प्रभाव पड़े क्योंकि आज रिसेशन है। बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज को

जिस तरह की सुविधायें वित्त मंत्री जी ने दी हैं उन से हो सकता है कि और इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हों जो बन्द थीं वे चलें और हम को उन से एक्साइज ड्यूटी मिले। वित्त मंत्री जी का हम ऐसा प्रयास भी देखते हैं कि आज जो दबा हुआ इनकम टैक्स है, कुछ निकले तथा जिस इनकम टैक्स को लोग बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं आज के बदले हुए ऐंटमास्फि-अर में लोग उस को दें ताकि हमारी मूल्य वृद्धि का जो डर है वह दूर हो जाये।

मैं एक चीज और भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने का एक और तरीका होता है। इस के बावजूद कि वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत काफी यत्न किये हैं, मूल्य वृद्धि न हो इसके लिये सेविंग की भी जरूरत होती है। उन्होंने जितनी भी स्कीमें सेविंग की रखी हैं उन में जनरल प्राविडेंट फंड की जो स्कीम है वह बहुत आकर्षक है। यदि वह कार्य रूप में परिणत होगी तो उस से हम का बहुत विस्तार होगा और उस से आज नहीं तो कल बहुत काफी पैसा सरकार के पास आयेगा। इस तरह की स्कीम की तो बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी। शुरू में प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम लागू करने के लिये मजदूरों को बहुत लड़ना पड़ता था। स्कीम लागू होने पर मजदूर को बहुत सन्तोष होता है क्योंकि जब वह नौकरी से अलग होता है तो उस को प्राविडेंट फंड के जरिये से काफी इक्वटा पैसा मिलता है। यहां पर यही नहीं है कि उस को इक्वटा पैसा मिलेगा बल्कि उस पर उस को इनकम टैक्स का रिबेट भी मिलेगा। इसके अलावा क्यूमुलेटिव टाइम डिपाजिट स्कीम जो है वह भी एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि इनकम टैक्स में रिलीफ देती है। इस तरह का जो प्रयास वित्त मंत्री ने किया है उस का असर अवश्य होगा और मेरा अनुमान है कि इन सब चीजों से शायद मूल्य वृद्धि न हो।

श्री मसानी न बोलते हुए प्लैनिंग कमिशन का जिक्र किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के कुछ लोग प्लैनिंग के विरोधी हैं।

श्री मसानी ने कहा कि वहां पर चपरासी बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृषायत पब्लिक सेक्टर में होनी चाहियें, वहां अगर कोई सब से कठिन समस्या सामने है तो वह बेकारी की है। श्री मसानी और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का यह सिद्धान्त है कि छोटे लोगों को कम करो और बड़े लोगों की तन्खाह बढ़ाओं। लेकिन इस का कोई औचित्य मैं नहीं देखता। गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कहीं भी एक आदमी की तन्खाह छः या दस हजार रुपया नहीं होती है। श्री मसानी ने जो कुछ कहा उस का मतलब यह है कि जहां पर भी चपरासी इतने ज्यादा हैं वहां पर उन का लेना बन्द किया जाये। यदि उन का इशारा यह था कि उन की संख्या कम की जाय तो यह तो सम्भव नहीं है। हां यह हो सकता है कि यदि उन को वहां से हटाना हो तो उन को दूसरी जगह पर काम करने का मौका दिया जाए। मैं बिल्कुल प्राइवेट सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन अगर श्री मसानी यह चाहते हैं कि देश में बेकारी बढ़े तो मैं आप से बतला रहा हूँ कि इस प्रकार से बेकारी बढ़ जाने से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का सन्तुलन बिगड़ जायेगा। अगर ज्यादा आदमी कहीं पर हो तो ठीक है, उन का रेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की स्कीम भी होनी चाहिये कि वह आदमी कहीं न कहीं पर काम करे। केवल यह बतला देने से कि ज्यादा आदमी हैं, काम नहीं चलता है। आज देश में क्या स्थिति है इस को आप देखिये। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रिसेशन की क्या हालत है। आज एक लाख 20 हजार आदमी कलकत्ता शहर में कम कर दिये गये और वह अनएम्प्लायड हो गये। इस से श्री मसानी को खुशी जरूर होगी, लेकिन जो आदमी अनएम्प्लायड हो गये उन की बेकारी की समस्या कैसे हल हो?

हमारा दृष्टिकोण प्लानिंग का है और डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म की हम बात करते हैं।

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय]

कल मधोक साहब जब बोले तब उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि यह जो डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म की बात की जाती है यह परस्पर विरोधी बात है। डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म किस को कहते हैं शायद इसको समझने के लिए वह थोड़ा सा वक्त नहीं लगा पाए हैं। डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का मतलब यह है कि सोशलिज्म बाई डेमोक्रेटिक भीज। यह डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म है। अभी तक जहां जहां सोशलिज्म आया है वह उस तरीके से नहीं आया है जिस तरीके से हम यहां लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। दूसरे ही ढंग से दुनिया के देशों में सोशलिज्म आया है। हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई को नान-वायोलेंट तरीके से लड़ा है और नान-वायोलेंट तरीकों में हमने अपनी आस्था प्रकट की है। हमारे देश की हकूमत का जो ढांचा है वह प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचा है। ऐसी हालत में हमने निश्चय किया है कि डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म यहां होना चाहिये। सोशलिज्म के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उत्पत्ति के माघन और वितरण दोनों ही समाज के हाथ में हों। इसी चीज को सामने रखकर गवर्नमेंट ने तय किया है कि पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों साथ-साथ चलें और जो मूल चीज है, जो कुंजी है उसको पब्लिक सेक्टर में लेने की कोशिश की जाए। सिद्धान्ततः यह बहुत ठीक बात है।

लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है बावजूद इसके कि मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के पक्ष में हूं और हर किसी को होना भी चाहिये, उसके वर्किंग से आज असन्तुष्ट हूं। देश की जैसी हालत है इस में यही एक सेक्टर है जोकि गरीबों को रोटी दे सकता है, ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट दे सकता है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो वर्किंग है वह चिन्ता पैदा कर रहा है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? जब से यह नारा लगा है देश में कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में नफा होना चाहिये, तब से मैनेजर्स या प्रबन्धकों द्वारा प्राइवेट सेक्टर की जो खराबियां थीं

वे इस में भी आ गई हैं। किसी को भी आप देख लीजिये। रांची को आप देख लीजिये। हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स को आप देख लीजिये। स्टील प्लांट्स को आप देख लीजिये। आपको पता चल जाएगा कि सभी जगह पर इंडस्ट्रियल अनरेस्ट है। वहां पर मजदूरों में असन्तोष है। जो मजदूर हैं वे फील करें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हमारे पक्ष में जाता है यह भावना उनमें आज नहीं है। यह बात आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के प्रेसिडेंट की हैसियत से कही थी कि जिस वक्त मुझे किसी इंडस्ट्री के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हक में कहने के लिए कहा जाता है या जब उसके राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल आता है और मुझे उसको सपोर्ट करने के लिए कहा जाता है तो मेरे पैर कांपने लगते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि मैं देख रहा हूं कि मजदूरों की दुर्दशा वहां क्या है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हालत को भी मैंने देखा है। मैं तो सोचता हूं कि आखिर इस देश का होने वाला क्या है, क्या इस देश का बनेगा, कहां हम जा रहे हैं?

जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है उसका मोटिव यह होता है कि पब्लिक की कास्ट पर, कंज्यूमर की कास्ट पर जितना भी मुनाफा कमाया जा सके, कमा लिया जाए। मसानी साहब ने कहा है कि रिजिनल रस्ट्रिकशंस जो हैं उनको रिमूव कर दिया जाए, मूवमेंट पर जो रस्ट्रिकशंस लगी हुई हैं उनको हटा दिया जाए, जो वैरियर हैं उनको समाप्त कर दिया जाए। यह वैरियर खराब है। उनकी यह बात ठीक हो सकती है। हमारे मसानी साहब व्यापारिक हितों को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कोई एम्प्लॉयर्स इस तरह का दे सकते हैं कि जिस वक्त शाटेंज आफ फूड हो या किसी दूसरी चीज का शाटेंज हो और इन बैरियर्स को हटा दिया जाए तो वह प्राइसिस में संतुलन रखेंगे। अगर वह इस तरह का आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तो इन बैरियर्स को रखना ही पड़ेगा।

आज उन्होंने किसानों की हिमायत की है और उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिये राम बाण औषधि भी बताई है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक जो मिल मालिक हैं या जो कारखानेदार हैं उनका दृष्टिकोण इनके प्रति क्या रहा है? उनका दृष्टिकोण यह रहा है कि किसानों से कच्चा माल तो इनको सस्ता मिले लेकिन जो फिनिश गुड़ बनती है उस कच्चे माल से, जो पक्का माल बनता है उसका ज्यादा दाम लिया जाए। प्राफिट ही उनका एक मात्र मोटिव रहा है।

यह जो सब चीजें हैं इन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पब्लिक सैक्टर को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से की जा रही है। काफी उस में पैसा भी लगा हुआ है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि बहुत से प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो मैनेजर हैं, जिन को इस लाइन का अनुभव है—आप ऐसा न समझें कि वे मैनेजर कर्पिटलिस्ट हैं—उनको अगर इस पब्लिक सैक्टर में लिया जाए, उनकी सेवाओं का अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर में लाभ उठाया जा सके, उनको अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर में एम्प्लाय किया जाय तो काफी लाभ हो सकता है। बजाय इसके कि वहां पर भी गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को लिया जाए, अगर इनको लिया जाए तो जो यूनिट्स हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कामयाबी के साथ चल सकते हैं। यह जो गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स होते हैं यह ठीक है कि उनको जहां वे काम करते हैं, उसका अनुभव होता है लेकिन फॅक्ट्रियां और प्लांट चलाने का अनुभव उनको नहीं होता है। जहां-जहां भी पब्लिक सैक्टर में इनको लिया गया है वहां-वहां आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पार्टीबन्दी अफसरों की हो गई है और उसकी वजह से वहां के मजदूरों की दशा और इंडस्ट्रियल पीस की दशा बहुत ही खराब हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब उनको चलाने के लिए एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है।

15.56 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसको देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि समय की जो मांग थी उसका ध्यान रखा गया है। आज के समय में हम बहुत कुछ आशा भी नहीं रखते थे कि बहुत उछलकूद हम मचा दें। बहुत आशाएं भी हम नहीं रखते थे। लेकिन समय को देखते हुए बहुत बढ़िया बजट पेश किया गया है, ऐसा मैं अनुभव करता हूँ। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का जो खर्चा है वह कम होना चाहिये। आज आप देखेंगे कि डिफेंस पर कितना खर्चा हो रहा है। शान्तिभाई ने भी कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। कोई चीज हुई होगी अमरीका में। लेकिन आप देखें कि अमरीका की भौगोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां पर किसी भी मुल्क द्वारा चढ़ाई करना जरा आसान बात नहीं है। इसलिए अगर मैक्महारा साहब ने कोई इकोनोमी कट लगाया है अपने डिफेंस के बजट में तो वह सम्भव हो सकता था। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान उस स्थिति में नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान को दो तरफ से खतरा है, एक तो पाकिस्तान की तरफ से है और दूसरे चीन की तरफ से है। ऐसी हालत में अगर डिफेंस बजट में कोई कमी की जाती है तो इसका मतलब देश को खतरे के हवाले करना होगा। मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडीचर को कम करने का सवाल भी पैदा होगा। इसको कम करने की गवर्नमेंट ने काफी कोशिश की है। जहां पर 1954-55 में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडीचर 17.01 था वहां आज यह 10.7 है। अभी भी मैं समझता हूँ कि इकोनोमी का स्कोप है और इकोनोमी की जानी चाहिए।

कभी-कभी देखा जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े अफसर काफी से ज्यादा तादाद में रख लिये जाते हैं। लेकिन जो बर्क लोड स्टडी करने वाला एक बिग है वह सब से पहले यही

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

देखता है कि जो छोटे-छोटे मजदूर हैं वे अगर एम्प्लायड हैं उनको पहले साफ कर दो। इकोनोमी अगर की जाती है तो उसका सब से पहला शिकार यह वर्ग होता है। जब किराया की शुरुआत की जाती है वह मजदूरों की छंटनी से ही की जाती है। यहीं से वह शुरू होती है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में देखा गया है कि पहले तो मनमाने ढंग से अफसरों को भरती कर लिया जाता है और जो सिफारशी होते हैं जैसे जैसे वे आते हैं उनको ले लिया जाता है। लेकिन बाद में वर्क लोड स्टडी जब होती है, मैनपावर कमेटी जो होती है वह आकर स्टडी करती है तब मालूम होता है कि अमुक जगह पर इतने आदमियों की जरूरत है और उसके बाद स्कीम बनाई जाती है कि इस फैक्ट्री में तीन हजार या चार हजार या दस हजार फाल्टू कर्मचारी हैं और इनको निकाल दिया जाए। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि ज्यों ही छंटनी शुरू होती है त्यों ही लड़ाई शुरू हो जाती है। मजदूरों और मालिकों में जब झगड़ा शुरू हो जाता है तो फैक्ट्री कहां से चल सकती है। अब तक तो आपको इतना अनुभव हो जाना चाहिये था कि अमुक फैक्ट्री हमें लगानी है और इसमें इतने आदमियों की जरूरत होगी। आपके पास मैनपावर कमेटी है वह इसको पहले से ही देख सकती है और उतने ही आप एम्प्लाय कर सकते हैं। दो चार दस इधर उधर हों तो उनको एबजाव्न किया जा सकता है। यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। जब आप ह्यूज नम्बर को एम्प्लाय करते हैं और बाद में खयाल आता है कि यह नम्बर बहुत अधिक है तो आप छंटनी शुरू करते हैं। इससे कठिनाई पेश होती है।

खुशी की बात है कि इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जिस इंडस्ट्री में जिस तरह के रा मैटीरियल की जरूरत है, उसको रिलीफ दिया जाए ताकि उस रा मैटीरियल के सम्बन्ध में वह रिसर्च करे, उसकी क्वालिटी

और क्वांटिटी दोनों बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है। हमारे यहां शूगर इंडस्ट्री है। सब से ज्यादा अगर कोई परचेज टैक्स लेती है, तो यू० पी० लेती है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी गवर्नमेंट बहुत लेती है। जहां तक गन्ने की उत्पत्ति का सम्बन्ध है यह कह दिया जाता है कि उत्तर भारत में गन्ना ठीक पैदा नहीं होता है, उसका जो उत्पादन है, प्रति एकड़, वह कम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने कौन सा प्रयास किया है। महाराष्ट्र में जहां पर गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा होता है वहां पर तीस मर्तबा पानी दिया जाता है और वहां पर नहरी पानी है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में तीन बार भी पानी कहां वे दे पाते हैं। यह दोष किस का है। आपने इतना पैसा लिया लेकिन क्या आपने कभी इस क्षेत्र में डिवेलेपमेंट कार्य करने की कोशिश की?

यह ठीक है कि आपने कुछ रिलीफ दिया है अगर फैक्ट्री वाले रिसर्च करें इसलिए कि कच्चे मान की क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी को बढ़ाया जा सके। लेकिन आप देखें कि आपने एक ला भी पास कर दिया है कि जमीन की सीलिंग होना चाहिये। ऐसी हालत में अब यह जो रिसर्च है यह कहां होगा? जिस फैक्ट्री के पास कोई लैंड नहीं है वह क्या आममान पर रिसर्च करेगी? केवल प्रोपोजल रख देने मात्र से कुछ नहीं होता है। आपको कुछ व्यवस्था भी इसके बारे में करनी चाहिये थी। हर फैक्ट्री प्रयास करें कि मिलें कोओपरेटिव तरीके से या और किसी तरीके से लैंड लें और उस में रुपया लगायें और अच्छा बीज तैयार करें ताकि लोगों को लाभ हो। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस परपज के लिए आप इस स्कीम को लाये हैं, वह परपज सर्व नहीं होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech on Monday. We have to take Private Members' Business now.

16.00 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and the Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : GOLD CONTROL— *contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 1 hour and 29 minutes left for this resolution.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the mover of the second resolution also must get some time at least to introduce it. We shall see how the debate proceeds. The Minister also must be given 10 to 15 minutes to reply.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : If it is a favourable reply, then there need not be any discussion. Let him say there will be no control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Xavier.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Sir, the text of my resolution is :

"This House is of opinion that Government should withdraw Gold Control in view of the country-wide agitation and hardship being encountered by goldsmiths, etc."

The Gold Control Order was promulgated on 10-1-63 as part of the Defence of India Rules for the control of transactions in gold and articles made of gold. The objects of this measure were three-fold : 1. To reduce the demand for gold; 2. To bring about a reduction in gold prices.

3. To prevent the smuggling of gold into the country. Now we have to see whether these objectives have been achieved, what are the beneficial results flowing out of this measure and what are the evil effects it has produced. After weighing the pros and cons of this measure, I would like the House to consider whether the scheme should be continued or dropped once and for all.

I will narrate whether each of these objects has been fulfilled or not. Straightaway I can say the objects have been completely defeated and not fulfilled in the least. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, says the proverb.

16.04 HRS.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair].

Has this measure prevented smuggling of gold? Not at all. In fact, it has increased. There are daring and lawless spirits everywhere in the world. It has resulted in more underground dealings and secret and blackmarket sales are much greater than ever before. The prices of gold have gone much higher.

Secondly, the demand for gold has not decreased at all. The desire for gold is innate in women. No law or ordinance can curb the desire for gold which is inherent in womenfolk. Any law seeking to do this will be futile.

The Gold Control Order has not established Indian economy or reduced the prices of other commodities. The price of gold has gone higher. It has not, as desired or thought by the Government, reduced the price of gold. On the contrary, it has increased the prices of other commodities as well. So it has an adverse effect instead of having any sanguine effect, and the measure in this respect also is an utter dismal failure. Thirdly, there are the evil effects. These are the three things for which Government proposed this measure. In achieving these three objects the measure has been a failure.

What are the evil effects, the adverse results, flowing out of this measure? Gold is an ornament not only for women, it is also the credit of the country, an ornament to the country. The Gold Control Bill has been condemned in all quarters. It has become a political, social and eco-

[Shri S. Xavier]

conomic cancer, I would say. It has shattered the very foundation and fibre of the Indian society and its economy. Gold was respected not only now. Vikramaditya had named his nine advisers as *Navaratna*. Foreign plunderers and invaders took away gold even from our temples. So gold was respected even by those who did not like India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Ratna means gem and not gold.

SHRI S. XAVIER : It means jewel which includes gold. It is not iron, the base of it is gold.

My second point is, the Bill offends the very fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India. It is contrary to the principles laid down in the Chapter dealing with fundamental rights. Article 19(i)(f) gives freedom to acquire, hold, possess and dispose of property. Article 19(i)(g) gives freedom to practice any profession or carry on any trade or business. Government has completely violated these principles by bringing this Bill. It has gone to the very root of the principles cutting them as under.

About twenty lakhs of goldsmiths in the country have been deprived of their freedom, their right to pursue their traditional profession. They were uprooted in life, thrown out of employment by one stroke as if by a gale or an earthquake. They do not know any other profession. They are traditional artisans and their families have been ruined completely. Several hundreds of goldsmiths have committed suicide. It is a shame to the Government. Some of them sought other employment. But where is the work for them? There are already millions of educated young men suffering for lack of employment. The Government instead of solving the existing unemployment problem has increased the problem by introducing this Gold Control Bill and throwing the goldsmiths out of employment. This measure has resulted in putting restrictions on the profession of the goldsmiths.

The Government has established a hierarchy of officers under the Gold Control Board, an Administrator and some other staff. Their duty is to harass the goldsmiths

as much as possible by making inspections of the conditions laid down for continuing or pursuing the profession of goldsmiths. The conditions are that the goldsmiths must take out licences which they must display in their working places. They are required to keep accounts and send daily reports. The cruelty indulged in by this administration is that when applications are sent for licences the officers concerned find fault with them, point out some defects in the applications and reject them. Most of the goldsmiths are illiterate people and they find it difficult to rectify the defects. The result is that their applications are rejected and they get completely frustrated being unable to follow their profession.

Some applications have been rejected and many have been cancelled on the ground that the forms are defective. On a number of occasions the officers go and inspect the shop or working place of the goldsmith which amounts to harassment of not only the goldsmith but also the consumers or users of gold, because they lose confidence in the goldsmith. I am told that very soon Government is going to stop issuing licences to the goldsmiths. What will be its effect on the goldsmiths? Will it not be a very cruel measure on the part of the Government of India?

The goldsmiths cannot take up any other profession. I know many cases in which goldsmiths have opted for manual labour for which they are not accustomed. They work even in salt pans, carrying mud on their heads. Many people have died because of starvation and destitution. Many families have been forced to resort to begging. Instead of trying to solve the unemployment problem, why should the Government add to it? Should they not try to alleviate the sufferings of the goldsmiths? But they are not doing it.

Though the Government have brought in some relief measures, we have to see whether those relief measures were fruitful or beneficial to the goldsmiths. If we look into the scheme of relief measures for rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths, we will find that these schemes have been a dismal failure.

The goldsmiths were following a traditional and technical profession. They have a specially inherited interest and inclination for doing the art of jewel or ornament

making. They have a craftsmanship of their own. Only members of a particular community can do that work so well. They do not know any other profession. When the Government give them some money for taking up some other profession, they do not know what to do with the money because they do not know any other profession. Instead of encouraging and improving their professional skill and craftsmanship and using their profession for national progress and earning foreign exchange, the Government are adopting a policy which will kill that industry.

These professional goldsmiths could not enter any other profession with success. They could not do petty trading or engage themselves in agriculture. They do not know it. Because the amount that was given to these people is quite inadequate, they had to borrow from outsiders and thereby they became submerged in more and more burdens of loans. Then, some of the goldsmiths got the money from the Government, spent the entire money and then became penniless. They could not take up any profession. So, some of them resorted to begging or taking up some menial jobs. The relief measures undertaken by the Government do not go to the root of the evil and they give no consolation to the goldsmiths. The problem of the goldsmiths could not be solved by the Government.

Today 2 million goldsmiths with their children are in the streets, expecting the Government to drop this obnoxious measure so that they can be restored to their original position and without any restriction they can follow their profession. This is a self-employing profession and if these controls and restrictions are removed, they will be restored to their original position and there will be an end to the hardships and difficulties of the goldsmiths.

Then I can bring in another reason or justification why this measure should be dropped, and that is the financial implications of this unwise scheme. It has created a new form of bureaucracy and a new form of corruption and heavy fruitless expenditure. The Gold Control Board, the Administrator and the staff consume more than Rs. 20 lakhs per annum on establishment. Then, Rs. 6.5 crores is advanced as loan

to the States and Rs. 4 crores are advanced as loans to goldsmiths. This is unnecessary and unwanted financial burden.

Then there is another point. The loans could not be recovered from the goldsmiths because they have spent the money already and now they are destitute. So, it will be cruel on the part of Government to think of recovering this money from the goldsmiths. But showing all hardships and putting all restrictions on the goldsmiths, the government has created a problem of life and death for the goldsmiths. In short, instead of the Gold Control Order, it has become the Goldsmith Control order.

Now, I would like to come to the next point. The Gold Control has destroyed the village or the rural economy. This is a very vital point. Gold forms the backbone for the entire rural credit structure. The indigenous bankers who still meet 60 to 70 per cent credit requirement of the farmer, normally, advance loan on the basis of gold security. The Gold Control has come as a serious blow in that it has destroyed indigenous banking system without providing any other alternative.

The banking is unknown in the villages. Nobody knows about the banking at all. For any emergency purposes, they remove their jewels and gold and rush up to any money-lender to pledge them and get money in no minute to meet their expenditure. That is the whole rural banking structure. Gold is an easy avenue of investment for these farmers. But the Gold Control has taken away one of the avenues. This may well result in a pressure of demand for land resulting in increasing land price and consequent increase in cost of production in agriculture and consequent increase in the price of foodgrains. Due to this unwise measure of Gold Control, the agriculturists have received a set-back in agricultural production. They cannot raise money at the proper time of raising the crops. That has led to the set-back in the agricultural production.

Now, I come to the rights of the people to use, to possess or to have gold and gold ornaments. That is an elementary right guaranteed under the Constitution. Any citizen can have gold and gold ornaments, to use gold ornaments and possess them. This measure goes against the fundamental

[Shri S. Xavier]

rights of the people. This measure has not found favour or support with the people. It has been received with condemnation in all quarters of the community. Dr. L. M. Singhvi who was one of the Members of the Joint Committee, when the Bill was attempted to be brought in this House and when it was sent back to the Committee, has pointed out how this Bill was against the total weight of the evidence laid before the Committee and that no class of citizens came before the Joint Committee to say one good word about the Bill.

I now quote *Indian Express* dated 17-7-64 which in an article about this says :

"There is a roaring blackmarket. The proposed law would be a dead letter and bring neither credit to the Government nor to the Parliament. It has become a mockery and farce in actual practice and the people and the Parliament are made a party to this act."

The Government cannot check up the soaring price by the Gold Control. Why is the price of gold higher now? It is not on account of craving for gold by the ladies. The currency has been debauched by the Government due to the Five Year Plans and deficit financing. By the deficit financing to meet the expenditure involved in the unproductive, unremunerative sector of industries, the Government deliberately and cold-bloodedly created inflation.

The Auditor General of India, in his Report, in March 1964, said that there were 45 public enterprises and only 10 make some profit, the remaining 35 made a loss. Investment of 1200 crores of rupees over public enterprises made a loss of 12 crores of rupees. From a recent Report, we see that from April, 1967 up to December, 1967, a sum of Rs. 22 crores worth of loss is there in the public sector industries. This is the wasteful investment which is the direct cause of gold problem. In fact, there is no gold problem now. There is only the currency problem in the country. The Government, with all its wasteful expenditure during the 20 years rule, has failed to give a clean and honest currency. The Government must give a clean and honest currency.

It is sometimes said that the great economist Keynes justified some amount of inflation. It is a great insult to the great man. Keynes has said :

"Debauching a currency saps the foundation of society more subtly, swiftly and permanently than any other conspiracy."

Inflation is anti-social and anti-socialistic as it hits the poor people most.

For the benefit of the Government and to cover up its misdeeds and unwise policies, the poor goldsmiths are being crucified on a cross of gold by those opposite.

Why should the Government cling to this Bill at all? There are two motives behind this Bill : (1) to grab the gold that exists in the country to meet the foreign obligations, the Government have to repay Rs. 1200 crores in foreign currency towards capital and interest during the Fourth Plan and for this, gold is required; (2) to fool the people that something is being done.

Lenin, the great communist, once boasted and said :

"We will make public toilets of gold in the streets of the world's largest cities."

Lenin has gone but the gold remains. Russia is not making toilets out of gold, but it is used to buy grains in the world market.

Many years ago, Mahatma Gandhi, talking in Wardha to Mr. Louis Fischer, the well-known author, said :

"If he had his way, he would open the vaults of the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India to take out all the gold and distribute it among all the villagers of India, so that the economic power which was concentrated in the hands of the Government could be decentralised and distributed in the hands of the people."

The Indian rulers in the past like Asoka, Akbar, Vikramaditya, etc., were noted for their benevolent rule...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a very bad practice that is developing in this House that a Member should read the whole

speech. One should not read the whole speech; he may have notes to refer to.

SHRI S. XAVIER : History tells us that on seeing the sufferings of the people, Asoka was moved and he renounced his position as a ruler.

We have adopted Asoka Chakra in our national flag. The ruler here, the Finance Minister, should not be adamant. He must be benevolent. He must be just to the people. The Asoka Chakra in our national flag indicates these three things : justice, mercy and benevolence. So, the Finance Minister must make the people happy. He has been kind enough to drop the annuity deposit scheme. Like that, he can reconsider this measure. The Government must reconsider this measure and drop this measure because it has affected the entire community of goldsmiths.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that Government should withdraw Gold Control in view of the country-wide agitation and hardship being encountered by goldsmiths, etc."

There are some amendments to this motion. Mr. Om Prakash Tyagi is not here. The other amendments are by Shri S. M. Banerjee. Is he moving ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yes, Sir. I move :

That in the resolution,—

for "the country-wide agitation and hardship being encountered by goldsmiths, etc."

substitute—

"Government's failure either to reduce price of gold, stop smuggling or to unearth concealed gold."

(2)

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and announcement to this effect should be made immediately, but not later than the 31st March, 1968."

(3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : D. C. Sharma.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call the members party-wise, one from this side and one from that side turn by turn.

Mr. D. C. Sharma.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I am a consistent opponent of this Gold Control Bill. I was the only Congress Member who opposed this Bill when it was first moved in this House. I think, I was very wise. The older a man grows, the greater is his allergy to gold. I think, this Gold Control Order should be repealed today. The gentleman who is in charge of this today on the Treasury Benches is very young and I do not think that he has that antipathy to gold which old men have.

That is my only hope. But I may say one thing. When I was a student of the 10th class, I read a book called 'Book of Golden Deeds'. I was told that gold was the ultimate measure of excellence, the ultimate standard of greatness, heroism and other things. Therefore, we were told that gold was not as filthy, as pernicious and as useless in terms of value as it was made out at that time. I think gold is still there in this world and continues to be the standard of value in this world. As long as this world lasts, nobody can take away from the people the love of gold.

The fact of the matter is that we have not been able to fulfil any of the objectives put forward when the Gold Control Bill was passed. We have amended it also. But it has proved a still-born child. It has not done any good to anybody. But one thing it has done. In this country when engineers are unemployed, where instructors of fitness schemes are going to be unemployed, where teachers do not get the jobs they want, where other ranks of people do not get the kind of jobs they are fit for, goldsmiths also have become unemployed.

One of the policies, and a pernicious policy, of this Government has been to uproot people from their hereditary professions without giving them any substitute. The result has been that 20 lakh goldsmiths are going abegging. They do not have any source of livelihood; they do not have any mainstay for their life. That is what we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

have done. Therefore, I would say that this Act has brought good to nobody.

I am told that some great men were weighed against gold. Even there, there have been some scandals. I do not know why they were weighed against gold if gold was an evil thing. Yet they were weighed against gold. Gold has not been able to be brought out of the bowels of the earth by anybody. Therefore, I would say that this Act has been one of the most nasty measures the Government of India has been able to put on the statute book.

As has been said, I think this legislation is unconstitutional. No goldsmith has had the courage or the money to go to the High Court. When I was in Hoshiarpur, I wanted to see that the rickshaw pulling should not be there. It was inhuman to see human beings pulling human beings in rikshas. I wanted that it should be stopped. I took this matter up. Ultimately, I was told that you could not take away the profession of anybody, because it is a gainful profession.

We have taken away the gainful employment of these goldsmiths without giving them anything in return. The result has been misery, disaster, destitution, unhappiness and what not.

What has the Gold Control done? In this free country of ours, we have only done one thing. We have done one thing with the utmost zeal and aplomb: we have been multiplying this bureaucracy. Acharya Kripalani sitting here some days back said that 33 per cent of this bureaucracy could be dispensed with. I think he was right. But no. We have not a Gandhian State; we do not have a republican commonwealth. We have a bureaucratic State. We are always trying to multiply the bureaucracy. So we must have an Administrator of Gold Control. We must give him powers to issue licences and all that. I think this is against our Constitution, against our conscience, against the order of policy we are building. These goldsmiths must be treated as an integral part of our society. Anyone who tries to harm them or takes away from them their profession is, I think, doing wrong.

You know so many marriages are celebrated in Delhi. I asked somebody: don't

you give any gold ornaments to the daughters, to the daughters-in-law, to other relatives? Gold is there; gold ornaments are being made on the sly, in a subterranean way, in a hole and corner fashion. Why are they making this society, this Indian society, which was pure, uncorrupt and scrupulous, into a society where these persons have to have recourse to black-market and such wonderful obnoxious practices?

Therefore, this Gold Control Act should be repealed and goldsmiths must be given a chance to earn their livelihood as they were earning before.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I should like to emphasize the colossal failure of the Gold Control Regulations in that none of the objectives spelt out by the Finance Minister when he introduced this measure, against almost universal opposition, have been fulfilled. The first objective was that it would reduce the lure of gold and would bring out concealed gold. Then they wanted to reduce smuggling so as to save foreign exchange; they also wanted to reduce the internal price of gold so that the gap between the internal price of gold and the international price would be covered. But in none of these objectives, has there been any degree of success practically.

Actually, the Gold Control Regulations have had adverse effects upon the economy, besides of course, inflicting upon the poor, hardworking goldsmiths untold misery, unemployment and hardship; in some cases, there have even been reports of family suicides. It is a pathetic tale, rendered tragic beyond words. I would revert to it later.

It is understandable that the Government intended to curb the drain on foreign exchange by checking smuggling. What was actually an administrative problem however has been wrongly handled. You cannot check smuggling by introducing gold control measures. Actually, these control measures have not had any impact on it, with the result that smuggling today is probably as much as it was ever before. Besides, the seeds of failure were inbuilt. The fantastic gap between the international price and internal price of gold could not possibly be bridged by gold control measures. The main reason for this gap is inflation

in the country whereby the international value of the rupee has fallen considerably. Inflation had been generated by defective planning, wrong priorities and concentration on heavy industries and outlays far in excess of available resources. Uncontrolled deficit financing, wastage and unproductive utilisation of part of the enormous resources, which through taxation measures have been diverted from private hands to the public exchequer, provided fuel to the fire of inflation. Inflation is the most insidious form of taxation, which affects adversely the poor and the middle-classes. This also explains why the demand for gold is so great and why the price is so high. It is not just the acquisitive instinct of an obsessionist desire to board gold with millions of people; they acquire gold because in a regime of rising prices gold is a stable hedge against inflation. Its universal acceptability and easy negotiability render it an insurance against bad times and it has been so traditionally. Thanks to the policies of the Government, the rupee today has depreciated to such an extent that its value is about 12 paise of the old, pre-war rupee. It is no longer the silver rupee; it is a nickel or copper rupee or, shall we say, a dishonest rupee, which has shrunk in value. The lesser the confidence in the rupee, the greater, obviously, is the confidence in gold and the desire to acquire it. In the international market, the condition of the rupee deteriorated to such an extent and exports suffered so much that devaluation had to be resorted to. But even after devaluation, the black market price of rupee in terms of dollar is less than the official value of Rs. 7.50 per dollar. Naturally, it is not only the price of gold that has gone up; it is the price of practically every commodity that has increased and that is what we see today. There is actually no problem of gold, it is actually a problem of ensuring a stable currency, an honest rupee that does not depreciate in value. The solution to the problem of gold lies in resolving the basic problem of inflation and artificial measures like gold control are doomed to failure as they have inbuilt in them the seeds of their failure. It is like treating the symptoms without going to the root of the disease and without diagnosing the disease, no treatment can cure the illness. On the contrary, the gold control order, by placing restrictions on its purchase, has aided and abetted inflation. What actually happens is that money which would other-

wise, normally, have gone to the purchase of gold, finds an outlet in hoarding and stocking various foodstuffs and other commodities and goods including investments in land and houses and unproductive avenues, so that the prices of these also have gone up, much to the detriment of the community as a whole. Smuggling continues unabated and dealings in gold have passed into undesirable hands and there are clandestine operations. The normal trade channels have been disrupted. The bureaucracy which has to administer gold control has acquired tremendous power and in the wake of such exercise of power, inevitably an element of corruption which has crept in. It is estimated that the Government has lost Rs. 28 crores of revenue in the form of income-tax and sales tax which the goldsmiths and dealers in the country used to pay. Administrative expenditure has naturally gone up without any commensurate benefit. Gold control had an adverse affect on the agriculturist. Gold constituted a commodity against which he could always borrow money to buy seeds and fertilisers and sometimes even bullocks. Today he is in difficulties because he is unable to invest in gold and so he holds back his grain as much as possible which leads to a rise in prices in times of scarcity.

Sir, I now come to the last and, I would say, the pathetic part of my speech. The intense suffering inflicted upon the poor goldsmiths is as tragic as it is real. Lakhs of persons have been thrown out of job, and suicides have also been committed, as I said earlier. Rehabilitation, however effective—and in this case the Government's record is poor—is no substitute for the original, traditional trade. The skill that the goldsmith has acquired over a period of years is traditional and it has been handed down to him from his forefathers. He is unable to work on brass or iron or to run any small machinery in which he is expected to acquire skill. The consequence is that most of the loans that the Government gave have been eaten up by the poor goldsmith and his family in times of distress and now he is unable to pay back the loan. Besides, with the regulations having become a little less restrictive, he would like to go back into his profession again.

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

I would draw the attention of the Minister particularly to this point. It is an irony that the goldsmith who has been rehabilitated by the Government or who is supposed to have been rehabilitated, has been debarred from returning to his old profession. That would indeed be ironical because this aid of yours would prove to be a course to him and he would be debarred for the whole of his life from re-entry to his profession. I request the hon. Minister to kindly devote his attention particularly to this point.

The Prime Minister sometime ago gave certain promises to the goldsmiths who had gone to demonstrate. The demonstrations were over, but I regret to say that the Prime Minister, it appears, failed to keep the promises given to them. Not only have these promises not been honoured but the legitimate grievances of the goldsmiths have not been attended to. The consequence is that they are losing faith in themselves and in the Government.

I would like to make certain suggestions which are of great relevance in alleviating the hardship of the goldsmiths. The date for getting licences should be extended and kept open. Why should you debar any new goldsmith from obtaining a licence? If a young boy comes of age and learns the trade and wants a licence, how can you in all morality or by any standard, refuse him entry into the profession? How can it be kept as a close, esoteric circle? You cannot do it. When the young apprentices come of age and when they acquire the necessary skills and they want a licence, they should be granted the requisite licence, so that they could become honourable and respected members of the profession of goldsmiths.

Then, within some limits, the Government should allow the goldsmiths to buy standard gold bars and ornaments from customers. The public should be allowed to keep some gold per family, it may be about 250 grams which they could use to convert into ornaments on the occasion of marriages and so on. Then, the goldsmiths should have something to fall back upon. All the gold, other than foreign gold, which have been seized by the excise authorities should be returned, and the goldsmiths should be treated compassiona-

tely. A large number of cases have been filed against the poor goldsmiths who do not have the means or wherewithal to fight those cases against the strong machinery of the Government, which moves truthlessly. I reiterate that those cases should be withdrawn.

Besides, more avenues for work should be provided to the goldsmiths. At a time, the goldsmiths should be allowed at least to possess 1,200 grams of gold. I believe that according to the present regulations, the goldsmith is allowed only a pitiful quantity, about 200 grams which is about 18 tolas. What can a goldsmith do with 18 tolas? He is not even able to earn a fair or reasonable living for his family. He lives in semi-starvation. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider this matter on compassionate grounds and increase the present quantity to 1,200 grams which is about 100 tolas or something like that.

The power of gold is supreme and even the Government of India cannot destroy it by its fiat. The Government may try to reduce its value and ask the people to produce 14 carat gold, but that is not acceptable to society and as has been shown, such measures are doomed to failure. Even the communist countries value gold and at times when they require commodities, even foodgrains, they go to the international market and use gold for it. Let not the Government sacrifice the poor goldsmith at the altar of its misguided and ruinous policies. It has only added to its own unpopularity and achieved nothing either for the country or for the Congress Party. Gold control has failed miserably. I would urge on the minister and the bureaucracy to study the measure again and decide to withdraw this draconian measure, which has done no good to anybody.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, this Gold Control Order has had a very chequered history. But for its very serious implication on unemployment of goldsmiths, which was not tackled properly, when this order came into existence, it did have a very great impact. There was a definite disenchantment against wearing gold ornaments even in villages. I remember in the beginning when it was introduced, I want to attend a marriage in

a village and there was one lady wearing lot of gold jewellery. There was a talk among the uneducated women how she could wear so much jewellery after the coming into existence of this order. There was also a psychological impact on the poorer sections who felt that there had been a kind of a equalisation of social prestige by removing this lure for gold, which was till then the criterion for social recognition in the villages. So, it did have its impact.

There were no doubt problems of unemployment of a large number of goldsmiths, but if the Government had continued taking action under the gold control order, surely we would have been in a position to bring about a social revolution in the country against the lure of gold. But it did not happen. There were agitations and as usual the Government succumbed to it. They should have had the courage to stick to it, because Government action also brings about public education. If the Government was convinced about it, the initial difficulties could have been removed at that earlier stage. But Government wanted to play to the popular gallery and the order was diluted. It is a fact that the control, as it is today, has more windows and doors than walls and substance. It has everything which should not be there. It is being disobeyed. It is an all-permissive law.

How do you exercise control when you allow old ornaments to be changed into new ones? Who is going to investigate which ornaments were brought to the gold smith? A person can take old ornaments weighing 5 tolas and take back new ornaments weighing 10 tolas, saying he had originally brought 10 tolas of old ornaments.

There are other provisions in this, which make it a laughing stock in parliamentary legislation. It is not being implemented at all. Probably it is just illusory satisfaction of the Finance Ministry that they have been able to implement it, but they know more than anybody else how it is being implemented.

Therefore, I think, if this kind of truncated Act is to remain it should not find a place in our statute-book and Government should scrap it. If Government had

the courage at that time I think the country would have been much better today. It is a fact, nobody can deny, that this country which is the poorest of all countries in the world has the privilege of buying and selling gold at the highest price that is ever paid for gold, and this country is a paradise for the smugglers. Many questions have been asked in Parliament about smuggling. Hon. Members and the people in general think that Government can stop smuggling. I think Government can never stop smuggling with thousands of miles of border and the price of gold so high in India. The smugglers are so clever that they can find out lot of ways and means of bringing gold, till selling of gold, even if it is risky, is profitable. The margin of profit that gold gives to an individual smuggler goes a long way in compensating him for being behind the bars for a certain period. What is the punishment that we give to a smuggler? The main smuggler does not get caught. It is only the small people, his assistants, who get caught. They have nothing to lose, they have no prestige and if they are caught once in hundred times they do not lose anything. Therefore, smuggling, till the price of gold is a lure in this country, can never be stopped.

It has to be dealt with on a long-term basis. Let this statute be scrapped and a solution on a long-term basis for curbing lure of gold be brought into existence. How can it be done? Today, according to the present estimates, we are expecting a good bumper harvest in the country and Rs. 500 crores worth of money would be available in the country. So much has been said about rural earnings and branches of banks working in rural areas. But nothing has been done since the announcement of the social control of banks. If one bank has its headquarters in Delhi, it must have its branch in Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay and so on. They want to go to the cities only, they do not want to go to the rural areas. If you really go into the history of banking, I think Madras has done wonderfully well. They had the Mettur Project. They had no money for that. They floated a bond in the area to be subscribed by the people of that area. The people had no money. But some banks really exercised their wisdom and foresight. They took the risk. They went

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

and financed the rural areas up to 90 per cent. The banks were also not losers. They could earn interest on their loans. Thus with the people's money the Mettur project was built and it is a pride of Madras today.

If you go through the history of banking abroad, you will find that the rural banking system has produced tremendous results. Why do people want to keep jewels and gold. I think it is not for ornamental sake. I have got a joint family. There are so many women in my family who are my relations. They must have got ornaments to the tune of 200, 300, 500 tolas and so on. But during most of the part of their lives they do not wear them. They do it only occasionally. Even during marriages I see them wearing only one-fourth of the ornaments they have got. It is just passed on from generation to generation. Their satisfaction is, that somebody in the family has got the hoarding power and preserve something. This is the sort of lure of gold. Gold is something very substantial. Everything has depreciated in value except gold. In the case of gold the value has appreciated. My mother purchased gold at Rs. 22 a tola whereas we purchased gold at Rs. 140 a tola. Now I think it is Rs. 160 or Rs. 170 a tola. That is the appreciative power of gold. When it is not the thing which depreciates. Therefore, there is the appreciative power that in operating. Naturally, the capacity to stock them grows and all money is diverted into gold and ornaments. Therefore, this can be stopped only if the lure of gold can be removed by taking a long term measures. If a particular bank has its headquarters in Delhi it should be compelled to open branches in the rural areas of Haryana, Delhi and Eastern U.P. so that they can confine themselves to that particular area, go into the rural areas and mobilise their resources and gear up the village economy. So much can be done there. If the banks go to rural areas, by their very organisation they can act as rural guide and philosophers. The banks have to take courage into their hands. Today their investment programme is so shy. They know only to invest in blue chips; they undertake only confident lending. They never take risks. Meanwhile the farmer is waiting there with his money to invest.

If he does not get anything better to invest, he will buy gold or jewellery. The bank has to make the farmer believe that he is his friend, philosopher and guide. In the foreign countries the banks go to the villages and advise the villagers as to how to invest their money, in what shares, in what companies, how much return they will get and so on. That is the kind of advice which a farmer needs. The banks should become his local guardian.

Take warehousing. Government is talking so much about the need for warehousing. They want Rs. 600 crores to be invested in warehousing. They want to create a capacity of 10 million tons of storage whereas the present available capacity is only 2 million tons, taking into account both the Central and State warehouses. If the banks could provide small warehouses in the villages, the villagers would bring in their goods and also invest their money in the warehouses because they will consider it as a sound investment. If you really want to remove this kind of lure for gold from the people of India, then you have to provide an alternative so that the farmer may feel that his investment in that is getting a better return. There are many other things that the Government can do. The Government should create in them a sense of economic participation so that the villagers may not allow their money to be invested in dead capital like gold.

Then I want to know one thing. What has happened to the proposal for developing paper gold? It was a good proposal. The International Monetary Fund had devised a scheme of paper gold so that the value of gold will be there but the metal is done away with, so that the liability of having the metal will not remain there.

Today South Africa has been trying to pressures world economically, because it could not do so politically. It is trying to reduce the supply of gold. We all know that a country which has got gold today is in a position to dictate to the world the monetary policies. Today the world is divided into blocs, one having gold and another not having gold, dictating the world monetary activities. Because France has got a very big gold stock, it is dictating terms. The United States was in the past if not present, dictating terms and

conditions in the economic field because of the influence of its dollar reserves to compensate for the gold reserve. This is the kind of thing which has plagued the world into very rigid spheres of activity. India is one of the countries which is suffering because of the lure of the people for this yellow metal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to this proposal, which India had welcomed, about having liquid paper gold in place of metal gold. I hope the Minister would enlighten me on this point. I have some more points to make, but since you have rung the bell, I would abide by your decision and resume my seat.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The Resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend deserves the support of all sections of the House. It has to be viewed above political considerations and rightly it has been done so. The hon. Member from the Congress party who preceded me and Professor D. C. Sharma who spoke earlier, both of them said in very unequivocal terms that the Gold Control Order should be withdrawn. The Professor said in a very bold way that the Gold Control Order must be withdrawn. The other member from the Congress Party, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, has got a very unique position for saying this, because she was there as a minister in the Ministry of Finance at the time of introduction of this measure, at the time when the mischief was started. She has herself analysed the hopes that were raised at the time when the Bill was introduced and how those hopes have not been fulfilled. So, both members of the Congress Party have opposed the measure. Professor D. C. Sharma did it from the beginning. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, who supported it when it was introduced, now feels that it is high time that it is scrapped.

17 Hrs.

The objectives for which the Gold Control Order was introduced in the country were three, and they were : (1) preventing smuggling of gold and thereby conserving foreign exchange, (2) disgorging hoarded gold and (3) reducing the price and demand for gold internally.

If these three objectives have been fulfilled, there will not be any protest at L12LS/68—9

least as far as the Gold Control's implementation is concerned. The whole world knows; the Indian public also knows, fully well that all these objectives have not been fulfilled. About smuggling of gold, not only gold but of any article, it should be condemned and there can be no two opinions on that. Smuggling should be stopped. But it should be dealt with in other ways, not by punishing the poor goldsmiths in the rural areas. Smuggling of gold is not done by goldsmiths. It is done by organised rackets of unscrupulous financiers who, by dubious methods, by the abuse of invoicing, over-invoicing and under-invoicing, accumulate foreign exchange and try to bring foreign exchange into the country and it is they who resort to this method of smuggling. Unless these loopholes in the methods of invoicing, foreign trade, and all these things are removed, this smuggling is going to continue for a long time and, as the ex-Deputy Finance Minister herself said, it is going to be here for ever and ever. Therefore, by bringing in Gold Control Order or by putting thousands and lakhs of goldsmiths in the streets, it is not going to solve the problem.

Sir, much is made of the lure of the gold and the hon. lady Member, rightly, pointed out that the womenfolk in village are not enamoured of gold. Now-a-days, even to make a living is a problem. Who is enamoured of gold to be worn? As the hon. lady Member said, many of the ornaments are not being worn by the ladies themselves. It has become a mode of saving and a form of credit facility also in the rural areas. In these days of inflationary economy, when the value of the rupee is slowly dwindling, almost to 10 to 14 per cent, there is only one safety vault and that is gold the price of which appreciates year by year. Therefore, those who have lost in the value of the rupees resort inevitably to gold. So, if they want the system to be reversed, if they want to bring faith of the people in their own currency, then they should stabilise the rupee and they should also protect the savings of not only the rural people but also other people in all parts of the country. Suppose we put Rs. 100 in a bank and take back the amount three years later, the value of it may be worth Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. Therefore, the people would like to put money into

[Shri Sezhiyan]

something the value of which will not be corroded but will be appreciated. Inflation should be curbed; the value of the rupee should be stabilised and then only people will have their faith on their savings in the form of the rupee.

Here, I would like to say one thing more. This 14 carat gold which was introduced by the Gold Control Order in the year 1963 has almost become a farce and a mockery. In the market, nobody buys this 14 carat gold. I do not know why the quality of gold itself was devalued; Government had devalued so many things. This morning, some of the Members were complaining that the waters of Ganges have been polluted. From time immemorial, it has been said and believed by many people that the Ganges was there to absolve the sins of the people. But even the Ganges has been polluted in this regime. In the same way, the quality of gold also has been brought down in this regime. But this has not served the purposes. The 14 carat gold which was introduced with all the fanfare and loud slogans in 1963 is as dead as do. Nobody touches it even with a pair of tongs. It only adorns some of the show-cases in some jewellery. But all the other transactions are carried on openly and in other ways too and everybody gets what he wants by paying a premium. Therefore, this Gold Control Order which was brought about, without any definite implementation, without any assessment as to the good it will bring, has brought only misery on the people. It has encouraged smuggling; it has encouraged the people who defy the law; it has helped the law-breakers who have enriched themselves by bringing in gold, by converting gold into gold ornaments and by passing them on as gold ornaments. Only within five years, just like a Five Year Plan, it has also not succeeded. We have seen five years of misery. Privations, starvation and deaths have been given to so many people. The All India Viswakarma Sangh has reported as many as 200 cases of suicide because of the ill-fated and ill-implemented Gold Control Order. Only last month, on 7th February this year, there were hundreds and thousands of meetings organized by the Viswakarmas and goldsmiths throughout the country and they have unequivocally said

that the Gold Control Order should be scrapped. I was one of those who were in the Joint Select Committee which went into the Gold Control Bill. We received thousands of petitions and we interviewed many witnesses, and I can say that not a single petition, not a single witness, came forward arguing in favour of the Gold Control Order. The entire bundle of 5,000 petitions and hundreds of associations came forward saying that it should be scrapped. In the teeth of such an opposition, this was brought in by the Finance Minister. Afterwards he himself was reported to have told this to Shri Hanumanthaiya; Shri Hanumanthaiya made a pronouncement in the House itself that even the Minister was not in favour of Gold Control Order in its present form and that it should be scrapped. I do not know what he is going to do. This is not a question of Party. Let us not take into consideration the numerical strength of the Party. Even when the Gold Control Bill went to the Joint Select Committee, many of the Congress Members openly put a dissenting note, not agreeing with the basic tenets of the Bill. Even now we have seen that the two members who spoke from the Congress side clearly said that the Gold Control Order should be scrapped; one of them started with a pious hope and ended saying that the Gold Control Order should be scrapped; and the other gentlemen started in a bold way and said that it should be scrapped. Therefore, there can be no two opinions about this. Smuggling should be stopped not by the Gold Control Order, but by the other means, by having strict measures to prevent smuggling, not by punishing about two million goldsmiths, artisans and their dependents. That is not going to solve the problem.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister not to look at this from the prestige point of view, not from the Party point of view. This is a national issue affecting two million people, and the sense of the House has been very clearly pronounced by the various objections raised against the Gold Control Order and by the demands that the Gold Control Order should be scrapped. This should be done immediately as per the amendment given by Shri S. M. Banerjee, which I support wholeheartedly.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rai-ganj) : On this point we have had the benefit, a number of times, of hearing the Ministers in office and the Ministers out of office. Usually, opinions are bound to differ before the experience and after the experience. I wish we could come to a point where opinions are agreed even before and after this effect of the Gold Control Order has been studied and applied. In any case so far as my experience goes, at the time this Control Order was introduced, there was a necessity for it. I live in one of the major capitals of this country. I do not know how this happened; we found that, in Calcutta, there was a period when goldsmiths' shops came into existence on the streets like mushrooms. At every street corner, a goldsmith shop was found suddenly coming up. That showed that there was some underground source through which gold was finding its way into the market, and that was causing havoc to Indian economy by way of draining out of foreign exchange. But after the experience of this period, we have now to consider whether the original purpose of this order has been achieved and whether this order or its subsequent application should be continued even now.

Of all the objects of the introduction of the Gold Control Order which have been referred to by my hon. friends before me, the main object of the Finance Minister, I believe, was to remove from the mind of the people the attachment to gold. That was the main object, and if this attachment could be removed, then the other things would follow consequentially. That was why he said that he would allow 14-carat gold to be used instead of the 22-carat gold. But from our experience we find that this attachment is not going.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is all the more increased.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : This attachment is persisting and it should not be characterised as the lure of gold but it should be characterised as attachment to gold.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Need of gold.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : This attachment is not something which has been suddenly born, but it is traditional. In fact, we use some amount of gold in all the ceremonies that we have to

perform in our lives from birth to death. In every ceremony from birth to death and in all the social functions in our life, some amount of gold is always used. Particularly at the time of marriage, the *mangalsutra* has to be given; whether it is of 14-carat or of 22-carat it has to be given, and it has to be found from wherever possible. So, the traditional attachment to gold is not going. In fact, when this 14-carat gold was used, I once consulted one of the heads of the State Bank and I asked him what do you think of this? His opinion was that it amounted to spoiling the gold without making any corresponding gain and he asked me to compare the prices of the two types of gold, the 14-carat gold and the 22-carat gold and pointed out that by reducing the content of gold to 14-carat, we were losing money and at the same time we were spoiling the gold.

In any case, the second type of gold, namely, the 14-carat gold which the hon. Finance Minister wanted to be popularised in our society has not found its customers to the extent that he had expected. Therefore, I believe that this matter should be reconsidered. Of course, the political value of gold to which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha referred just now, is there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Political value?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Yes, there is a political value also. In fact, I should say that when Mr. Chiang Kai-shek came to Calcutta, the instruction that he gave to his Chinese friends was 'Buy gold with whatever money you earn here and send that gold to China'. So, there is a political value of gold in that way. But that has to be checked and taken care of in a different way than by controlling the goldsmith. That cannot be done by checking the profession of the goldsmith. That has to be done in a different way. I believe means may be found by which this may be done.

I have referred so far to the social use of gold. Now, there is another side of it which strikes me, and it has been striking me all through this discussion and that is the literary side of it. The use of gold has been referred to in our literature all through, and people should have some experience of the yellow metal so that they may know what the actual description means.

[Shri C. K. BHATTACHARYYA]

When we go to the Vedic literature, the description given is :

हिरण्यवर्णां हिरण्यस्रजां,
हरिण्यवर्णां हरिणीम्

From the Vedic period, when we come to the Pauranik period, we find that the wording has been changed, but the attachment remains; the wording then is :

तप्तकाञ्चनवर्णा

and the description of a beautiful woman is :

तप्तकाञ्चनवर्णाभासा श्यामा पारिकीर्तिता

So, far the Pauranik, this traditional attachment to this aesthetic side of the use of the yellow metal continues.

Coming to the later periods, if my Maithili friends were here, they would appreciate what I say, because I am going to quote Vidyapati. Vidyapati's description runs as follows :

अपरूप पंखनुरामा । कनकलताअवलम्बने
ऊचल हरिणी हीन हिमधामा

In fact, when the Gold Control Order was coming into existence, I caught hold of Shri Jagjivan Ram and told him 'You are bespoiling vidyapati', and he said 'I agree. Vidyapati has given that description, but this order has to be introduced'. In any case, this is by the way and this has no relation to finance but this has some relation to the feelings of social beings as we are who have some love for and utilise the beauty and utility of this yellow metal in our social customs as well as in descriptions in our literature which our poets have indulged in.

I suggest that the matter might be reconsidered now not only in the interests of the goldsmiths but in the interests of the society in general so that some means may be found by which the gold necessary for the people might be utilised and at the same time the purpose of the Finance Minister may be achieved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee. He should be as brief as possible.

90 minutes had been allotted for this resolution. We have already exhausted 80 minutes. So, I would request hon. Members to be as brief as possible because the hon. Minister also wants to have about 20 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has only to say 'No', and he would not require that much time.

SOME HON. MEMBER *rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may extend the time by half an hour.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : You may extend it by one hour.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Bara-mati) : Let us have five to seven minutes at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. Members to be very brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I congratulate my hon. friend Shri S. Xavier on his having brought forward this resolution before this House, at a time when the goldsmiths in the country because of frustration and disappointment are trying their best to wage another campaign against the gold control order. I have moved some amendments to the resolution and I have asked for the substitution of the following words namely :

"Government's failure either to reduce the price of gold, or to stop smuggling or to unearth concealed gold."

You would remember that after the Chinese aggression, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru gave a call to the nation 'Ornament for Armament'. That was how the gold control came into existence. The idea of this gold control was threefold. One was to reduce the price of gold and bring it on a par with the international price. Another was to minimise smuggling, if not to eliminate it completely. The third was to unearth concealed or hidden gold. Let us analyse whether this gold control order which has rendered more than two million swarnakars and goldsmiths jobless and thrown them on the streets has achieved any of these ends. I would submit that it has not. The price of gold remains still higher than that in any other country in the world. As for smuggling, it has increased in 1967 as compared with what it was in 1965. Many Walcotts, whether Indian or international, have been born, and the latest case was the huge quantity of gold which came in the BOAC plane and which was detected, and I am told that those persons are going to be left off because they had mentioned that it was metal.

Then, I would submit that control has a sad story about it. I do want that there should be some sort of control on certain things which are scarce in this country. This Government has failed to control everything—whether it is foodgrains control or cloth control or monopoly control or the control of the births or gold control or, lastly, social control of banks, they have failed. I wish them all good luck; unless they control themselves and their organisation, nothing is going to be controlled in this country. Because it has been moved by my hon. friend Xavier who belongs to an opposition party they should not stand on prestige; all Members who spoke including Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya who generally disagrees with us...

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : We are magnanimous in that way.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : So, it has the support of all the Members of the House. This proposal should therefore be accepted by the Minister. The Gold Control Act is felt to be a useless piece of legislation and if the proposals made by Mr. Xavier are not accepted, the entire country will think that it has become a prestige issue with our Finance Minister and that this Government wants the sufferings of the goldsmiths to continue in the name of gold control. Shri Bhattacharyya said that the primary intention of the hon. Finance Minister was to take away the attachment to gold. He has himself said that gold was needed for everything. I know that we cannot afford to give gold in religious ceremonies; so we give the price of gold Rs. 1.50. But it is still necessary in certain cases to give a pair of kankans or mangal sutra or a pair of churis. When the late lamented Prime Minister Nehru gave a call—ornaments for armaments—I was the first man in Kanpur who took it up and Mrs. Banerjee gave her bangles as donation. I do not know what has happened to them. But how much gold have the Ministers donated from their families. I never give out a slogan unless I translate into action that slogan myself. I am sorry to say that my friend Mr. Sheo Narain whom I consider to be Mr. Lok Sabha... (Interruptions) I fully support the proposals. Mr. Xavier has made and unless this order is revoked, within two months, there will be agitation again and

the responsibility for that agitation will lie on this Government alone and people will attribute the stubborn attitude to the hotheadedness of our Deputy Prime Minister. I am sure that he will give second thought to this matter and fulfil the wishes, not only of this House but of the entire nation. This was one of the main points of the manifesto of not only the Communist Party but also of the socialist party and many other parties during the time of the elections. The country has given a verdict against gold control and that is why the Congress lost in nine States. They were about to lose in the Centre also but thanks to their stars, they still survive. In conclusion, I say that I fully support Mr. Xavier's resolutions and while saying so, I request him to accept any of my amendments which he feels he can accept.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Gold Control Order which was supposed to control the gold-lure in our country has actually controlled the goldsmith. It has failed to control the possession of gold or the circulation of gold in India. What has it done? The result is this. It has forced about 200 poor goldsmiths to commit suicide and about 20 lakhs of goldsmiths in the country to be unemployed. The Government side-tracked the issue in a sense. The issue was to get at the gold and to see that the lure for possessing and using gold is gradually removed. If they wanted these two things, they should have brought in appropriate legislation banning the wearing and use of gold. But they did not do that, because the elections were nearing, and if they did that they would not get any vote. Therefore, in an indirect way they wanted to catch at the neck of the poor goldsmiths.

In India the price of gold is about Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per tola, whereas outside it is about Rs. 60 per tola. The scarcity of gold has been created, firstly, due to more internal consumption and secondly, due to lesser production inside India. Then there is the instinct of possessing gold by the blackmarketers and hoarders who do not want to keep their black money with them; they want to buy gold with the black money and keep it, because, if they build houses or if they invest somewhere, they will be caught and they will be asked to give explanation as

[Shri S. Kundu]

to where they got the money with which they built those houses, etc. So, the best thing for them was to resort to gold smuggling business, and to stock gold. Therefore, in India, the smuggling of gold has taken a large proportion of trade, and these blackmarketers and hoarders are now possessing crores of rupees worth gold. It is said that about Rs. 3,000 crores worth of gold is available in India today.

There was another object also. To defeat our adverse balance of trade, it was thought advisable that we must possess gold. The first thing to be done is to unearth the gold hoarded in our country, which this Government has failed to do, because they do not want to do it. I would like to bring to your notice one instance. When the scheme for gold bond was announced, it was said that these who would give gold would be free from the levy of income-tax and wealth-tax to that extent. I think one of the Maharajahs—the Maharaja of Darbhanga gave about nine maunds of gold to this Government. A man from Rajasthan also gave about two maunds of gold; he presented it to Shri Shastri; he had some ingots with him. This shows that in our country there is lot of gold—tons and tons of gold—and if the Government wanted to catch the gold possessed by these Maharajahs, Maharanis, black-marketers and hoarders and speculators, they could have easily caught them by bringing out a legislation or otherwise which would directly go to the root of the problem. But by resorting to this, what they have done is, they have actually not controlled the gold, but they have controlled the poor goldsmith. Therefore, I submit that this is not a solution to the problem. The monster is a very big one: the Gold Control Order is just throwing some slices, some pieces of bread through the chinks of the wall to a big monster. Therefore, I request the Government to withdraw this Bill. There have been persistent requests from the 20 lakhs of goldsmiths to help in their endeavour to continue in their business. The co-operation of these poor goldsmiths in making ornaments of artistic quality should be obtained. Particularly those goldsmiths who have learnt this art from generation to generation know how to make ornaments of artistic quality. We must preserve this quality and we must find out

international markets for certain specific type of ornaments. We should see that we add it to our handicraft industry and try to sell it and earn foreign exchange instead of scuttling the poor goldsmiths through this order. I request the Government to withdraw this order and give relief to the poor goldsmiths by removing the restrictions on grant of licences, renewal of licences, keeping accounts, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The allotted time of 1½ hours is over.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It should be extended by 1 hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a half-hour discussion at 6.30. Till then this can go on. (Interruptions).

17.32 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन यहां पर चल रहा है, इस के लिये डेढ़ घंटे का टाइम था, आपने खुद एनाउंस किया था। एक घंटा 32 मिनट हो गये हैं, इसके लिये ज्यादा टाइम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिये, मेरे रेजोल्यूशन पर, जो कि नम्बर 1 है, उस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये। अब यह डिस्कशन आगे नहीं चल सकता है, इस के बाद मेरा रेजोल्यूशन लिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the discussion started, there was a demand for extension and I said I will consider extending it by half an hour. The minister also requires about 20 minutes. If hon. members can finish in 3 or 4 minutes each, I can allow a few more.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में इस सरकार ने कई बन्दियां चालू कर रखी हैं जैसे नसबन्दी, नशा बन्दी, चकबन्दी, सोनाबन्दी, कई तरह की बन्दियां चलाई गई हैं, और अब एक पांचवी बन्दी भी यह सरकार इस देश में चलाने जा रही है, वह है पार्टी बन्दी—वामपंथी पार्टी के खिलाफ। इस देश में यह सरकार चारों में असफल रही है, नसबन्दी में असफल रही, नशा बन्दी में असफल रही, चकबन्दी में

असफल रही, सोना बन्दी में असफल रही और अब वामपंथी पार्टी बन्दी में भी यह शायद असफल रहेगी।

अभी हम ने एक बड़े नेता का भाषण पढ़ा था, उस भाषण में उन्होंने कहा था कि जो कानून स्वयं अपने ऊपर इस्तेमाल न किया जा सके, वह दूसरे पर लागू करने के लिये आदेश नहीं देना चाहिये। आज इस देश में नसबन्दी योजना चल रही है, जब से यह कानून बना है, इस पार्लियामेन्ट में जितने लोग हैं, उन में से कितने सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने नसबन्दी कराई और सदस्यायें ऐसी हैं, जिन्होंने लूप लगावाये हैं—मे समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई नहीं है।

एक तरफ तो सरकार उपदेश देती है कि नशा बन्दी हो, नशे की चीजें न खाई जायें, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ शराब के ला मेन्स, गांजे के लाइसेन्स और दूसरी नशे की चीजों के लाइसेन्स देते चले जा रहे हैं, नये-नये कार-खाने खुलते जा रहे हैं, उन पर कोई रोक नहीं है। जिनने भी कन्ट्रोल हुए हैं, वे सब गलत हुए हैं और उन का कहीं भी पालन नहीं हो रहा है। जहां तक सोने का सम्बन्ध है, यह कानून सन् 1962 में लागू हुआ, लेकिन उस का क्या नतीजा निकला? मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह कानून लागू हुआ, तब से आज तक कार्यक्षेत्रवार कितने लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हुई, कितने तस्कर व्यापारियों को पकड़ा गया, कितनों पर मुकदमा चला और कितने लोगों को सजायें हुई—मंत्री जी, अपने जवाब में जरा ब्यौरेवार इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

अभी ता० 6 के 'पैट्रियोट' में एक खबर छपी है कि ता० 5 को बम्बई में आबकारी विभाग के सुप्रीन्टेण्डेन्ट ने छापा मारा, जिसमें 1 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपये का सोना पकड़ा गया—अब बतलाइये इस से कहां नियन्त्रण हुआ, क्या कहीं तस्करी व्यापार में कमी पड़ रही है? कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि जेवर पहनना आकर्षण की बात है। जब मैं गोरखपुर में भाषण देने के लिये खड़ा होता हूँ तो वहां का जवान आदमी भी बूढ़ा नज़र आता है

और यहां कनाट-प्लेस के चोराहे पर अगर बालों का ख्याल न किया जाय, तो बूढ़े भी जवान दिखाई देते हैं। तो आकर्षण आदमी की तन्त्रस्ती से होता है। गांव में कहते हैं कि नन्दरुस्त भंस अच्छी लगती है, तो क्या स्त्री-पुरुष अच्छे नहीं लगेंगे। इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आकर्षण की दृष्टि से मैं इसे नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जहां तक इस के उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है, वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ, इस के द्वारा तस्करी रुक नहीं रही है, मंत्रियों और थैली-शाहों की तस्करी आज भी चल रही है। आज सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य 62 रुपये हैं, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में 175 रुपये और 200 रु० मूल्य है। मंत्रियों और थैली-शाहों के जरिए तस्करी हो रही है, उसे रोका नहीं जा रहा है लेकिन स्वर्णकार और गरीब मजदूरों को जो ऋण दिया गया है उसको भी वसूल करने की योजना बन रही है। स्वर्णकारों को जितना भी ऋण दिया गया है वह समाप्त किया जाए और स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण कानून जहन्नुम में जाए। नहीं तो यह सरकार भी जहन्नुम में चली जाएगी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, चीन के साथ हमारी जो लड़ाई हुई, उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर लाखों गरीब मुनारों पर पड़ा। वैसे तो सारे देश पर असर पड़ा लेकिन यह लोग बिल्कुल बरबाद हो गये। लाखों की तादाद में आदमियों की रोजी चली गई। यह एक बड़ी भारी परेशानकून बात है जिसकी तरफ सरकार को देखना चाहिये। मैं मान लेता सरकार की बात अगर, जो धंधा वे करते थे उसका आधा धंधा भी सरकार उन्हें दे देती। जो उनका नुकसान हुआ है उसका 10 फीसदी भी सरकार पूरा कर देती तब भी ठीक था लेकिन लाखों की तादाद में जिन आदमियों का यह प्रोफेशन था, उनको उखाड़ फेंकना मेरे ख्याल में यह वैसी ही हाजत है जैसे कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से और मगरिबी पाकिस्तान से रिफ्यूजी भाई

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

यहाँ आये। यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश हुआ है मैं न सिर्फ उसकी हिमायत करता हूँ बल्कि यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इसको मंजूर किया जाना चाहिये।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इसका कोई इलाज नहीं करेंगे तो मुल्क के अन्दर जो बेकारी है, लड़के बेकार हैं, मजदूर बेकार हैं, पढ़े-लिखे, इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, यह लाखों की जो बेकार सेना है उसमें यह भी शामिल हो जायेंगे और देश में जो इस समय आन्दोलन है वह और भी तेज हो जायेगा। तो इसमें देश की इमेज अच्छी नहीं बनेगी।

जहाँ तक यह बात है कि डिफेंस के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज चाहिए या और दूसरे कामों के लिये सोना इकट्ठा करना चाहिये, मैं आपकी तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देहात में पहले एक सुनार सारे गांव को फीड करता था लेकिन अब वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा बुरी हालत उस सुनार की ही है। गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर का एक बड़ा सालेम आब्जेक्टिव है और उस सालेम आब्जेक्टिव के लिए किसी के पैसे को उखाड़ देना ठीक नहीं है। फिर तो वकीलों का धंधा भी छुटाओ, डाक्टरों का धंधा भी छुटाओं, इसी तरह से जो लोग और धंधे करते हैं उनके धंधे भी छुटाओ, अगर बेकारी में इजाफा करना है तो बरना यह चीज विधान के खिलाफ है और एखलाक के खिलाफ है। लोकसभा को इनसे हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए। इस रेजोल्यूशन को यूनानि-मसली पास किया जाय। सरकार इस पर रोक करे। जो गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर है उसको सरकार स्वर्णकारों की हमदर्दी में वापिस ले।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though the DIR has gone still the Gold Control Order remains. It is high time that this Order is also withdrawn. There are nearly 20 lakhs goldsmiths who are unemployed and idle and 200 of them have committed suicide. Moreover, there is a fear in the hearts of the goldsmiths that by introducing an

amendment in this Parliament, they will make this legislation permanent and keep it in the statute book. There is a suspicion in the minds of the goldsmiths that the Government of India is Planning for that.

A number of organisations are passing resolutions, seeking the withdrawal of this Order, and they are sending them to the Government and all other people. I have received a number of such resolutions. From Delhi the Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh has sent a resolution. From my own constituency in the Coimbatore district the Viswa Karma Mahajana Sangam and from Mathurai the Certified Goldsmiths Union have passed resolutions and sent them not only to Members of Parliament but also a copy to our hon. Prime Minister. Yet, they have not received any proper reply for that.

If the Government tries to keep the Gold Control Order permanently on the statute book, I warn them that it will result in more suicides, more unemployment and more difficulties to both goldsmiths and also Government.

Now, under the Gold Control Order, there are certain arrangements to issue certificates if those unemployed goldsmiths repay the loans that they have taken from the Government. Even after the repayment of loans, they are not issued certificates. Virtually, they cannot get the certificates afterwards and they cannot do their work and they will not have the employment at all. In such a way, again and again, they are completely rendered unemployed and thrown in the streets. If they do something for their existence they are arrested under criminal laws and some other Act and put into jail. This kind of thing is going on. So, why not Government at least, study their mind and scrap this Act now itself. I am sure all the objectives of the Government have been defeated.

What were the objectives? To dehoard gold, in that they have failed; to stop smuggling, in that they have failed; to lower the Indian market price to a level of international market price, in that they have failed. In such a situation why should they heap the misery upon the poor goldsmiths and force them to commit suicides? Such a thing should not happen. They cannot succeed in their objectives. In this country, they themselves have admitted that

more than 3000 crores of rupees of black money, unaccounted money, is there and it is getting circulated throughout the country. Very big people who are there with this money are hoarding gold. That is why the international gold smuggling racket is taking place. The Government is not in a position to control that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMANI : These are important points and we are not allowed to speak. So many hon. Members have spoken. Why not we get more time to speak ? This is the most important thing. Tomorrow, there may be action by the goldsmiths here in the streets of Delhi. Then, the whole thing will come up again. Why not the Government make up their mind now itself and scrap the Gold Control Order ?

They cannot control anything. The 14 carat gold has gone; the D.I.R. has gone. All these things have gone. Still why the Government keep this Gold Control Order ? This is the question raised by the goldsmiths who are suffering. In this House, many hon. Members have spoken and they might have spoken about the goodness of gold and its worth. But that is not the most important thing. The most important thing is black-marketing, smuggling and hoarding of gold. That thing is taking place in spite of Gold Control. The Government is issuing licences to dealers and refusing to the workers. Ultimately where will these poor workers have to go ? They will have to go to the dealers to work under them as workers, who have enough money and who are hoarding gold in the name of purchasing gold.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He must conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMANI : I am concluding. The gold smiths who have repaid the loan to the Government must get certificates. If the Gold Control Order is scrapped now, then there is no question of issuing the certificates. Therefore, I request the Government to scrap these orders and look into the demands of the unemployed workers and do whatever things are necessary and respond to the Resolutions and L12LSS/68—10

the calls sent by the different organisations from different parts of the country.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO rose—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : He should be allowed to speak, Sir. The mover of the Resolution is not going to take much time in his reply. Some time may be given to Mr. Rao.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No reply by the mover then. The Minister will reply but mover of the Resolution will have to surrender his right of reply. All right. Shri V. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution regarding immediate withdrawal of the Gold Control Order in view of the country wide agitation and hardship being encountered by goldsmiths, etc. The original purpose of the Gold Control Order was, according to the Minister, to prevent smuggling of gold into the country and to change the habit of Indian ladies having love and lust for gold, overnight. Has any of these objectives been achieved ? According to me none of these objectives has been achieved. Smuggling of gold not only continues unabated but has increased since the promulgation of the Gold Control Order. It was Rs. 40 crores when the Gold Control Order was promulgated and now it is of the order of about Rs. 70 crores. There is an added benefit to the smugglers in the shape of insurance. The gold which is intended to be smuggled into India is insured at a premium of 15% of its value in the Middle East from where gold smuggling emanates.

The Indian ladies' love for gold is not for the purpose of hoarding, but because it acts as a security and guarantee against any unforeseen happenings, i.e., in the event of their being deprived of their livelihood because of the death of their husbands or the earning members of their family, expenditure on marriage, etc. Our ladies only cover up such expenses and such tragedies only with the help of the security in the shape of gold. Our ladies, therefore, can never be asked to part with gold and it will not be humane to expect them to part with gold.

[Shri V. Narasimha Rao]

With the deficit financing increasing day by day which is eating into the value of our rupee, more and more people are resorting to keeping their savings in the shape of gold and other precious metals as the value of gold does not depreciate.

Thousands of artisans and goldsmiths who were selfemployed, earning their livelihood without any favour from the Government or the local authorities have been rendered unemployed.

I, therefore, appeal to the good sense of the Treasury Benches to retrace its step before it is too late. It is never too late to amend and I hope that they will amend it in this particular case. There are thousands of people who have been crucified on the cross of gold. Our Party, as has already been made clear on numerous occasions, will continue its determined opposition to the Gold Control Order until it succeeds in getting justice for our poor goldsmiths and artisans.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आपने कहा है मैं ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लूंगा और एक, दो मिनट में एक, आध सुझाव रख कर अपना स्थान ले लूंगा।

हाउस के अन्दर भी और बाहर भी पहले भी और अब भी यह मांग की जाती रही है कि यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर समाप्त किया जाय और मेरी भी राय है कि देश की हालत देखते हुए यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर हटा दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो गरीब सुनार लोग हैं उन को चूँकि लिखना, पढ़ना नहीं आता है इसलिए यह सब एकाऊंट आदि रखने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि सुनारों के जिन लड़कों का शिक्षण सरकार की मदद से चालू है उसे चालू रखने देना चाहिए और बीच में उस को खत्म न हो जाने दिया जाय। उन्हें अपना शिक्षण पूरा करने की सुविधा देनी चाहिए। सरकार को इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि उनके

लड़कों के शिक्षण का जो उसने इंतजाम किया था वह बीच में अधूरा न रह जाय और वह पूरा हो।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 9 अगस्त और 29 अक्तूबर को इस बात का आश्वासन उनके एक शिष्टमंडल को दिया था कि वह इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर में सुधार कर देगी और यह 14 कैरेट वाली चीज उस में से निकाल देगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस पर अमल करे।

जो बड़े सर्राफ लोग हैं उनको तो सहूलियत प्राप्त है लेकिन गरीब स्वर्णकारों को वह सहूलियतें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। जब तक उन के वास्ते कोई दूसरे मुनासिब धंधे का इंतजाम मुनासिब न कर दिया जाय तब तक उनका वह धंधा खत्म न किया जाय और उन्हें करने देना चाहिए और आवश्यक सुविधा भी उसके लिए सरकार को प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

जो स्वर्णकार यहां नहीं रहना चाहते और विदेश जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें उस के लिए आवश्यक परमिट पासपोर्ट, बोमा आदि देने की बात सरकार ने स्वीकार की थी लेकिन वह उन्हें नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि जो बाहर विदेशों में जाना चाहते हैं उन्हें उसके लिए बोमा और पासपोर्ट सरकार को देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा जो सुनारों की दुकानों पर छापे मारे जाते हैं और अभी नियम के मुताबिक सुनार अपने यहां 200 ग्राम से अधिक सोना नहीं रख सकता है और हालत यह है कि जेवर उसके यहां जो बनने और मरम्मत होना को आते हैं वह अक्सर 200 ग्राम से अधिक के भी हो जाते हैं। अब वह बेचारा उस जब्ती के खिलाफ कोर्ट में अपील नहीं कर सकता है। वह खाली अपील गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के पास ही कर सकता है तो मेरा कहना है कि उसे कोर्ट में उस जब्ती के खिलाफ अपील करने

का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिए क्योंकि जब्त करने वाले वह अधिकारी और वह गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर एक ही डिपार्टमेंट के होते हैं।

जैसा मैंने कहा सुनार नियम के मुताबिक 200 ग्राम सोना हा रख सकता है लेकिन हमारे जेवरों में अब 200 ग्राम से ज्यादा के हो जाया करते हैं तो कायदे के मुताबिक वह उनको रख नहीं सकता है तो भेरा कहना है कि इन लिमिट को बढ़ा कर बजाय 2 तोले के 5 तोले के जेवर तक रखने का उसे इजाजत होना चाहिए।

आज इस तरह के जो कंट्रोल आदि हैं उन से वह सुनार लोग बहुत हैरान हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि सुनार को जितने वजन का जेवर हो उसे रखने की उसे इजाजत दी जाय। वह इस तरह के नियमों से बहुत परेशान हैं। वह भूखे, प्यासे हैं। मेरी सरकार से विनती है कि उन को धंधा करने की सुविधा प्रदान करें और यह जो कंट्रोल इस तरह के हैं उन्हें हटा दे और यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर हटा दिया जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to this debate with the care and attention it deserves....

AN HON. MEMBER : No, think of the goldsmiths.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have taken a very careful note of whatever suggestions have been offered in the course of the debate by my hon. friends on this side and that side of the House. I agree with these hon. Members who have said that this is not a party issue. Parliament has passed the Gold Control Bill, and once Parliament has adopted a certain measure, it is Government's duty to pursue at least the spirit of that measure in full. If it does so, I do not think you can taken Government to task for that. Therefore, there is no question of any partisan spirit in so far as the legislation adopted by Parliament is concerned.

SHRI RANGA : It was passed here in a partisan way.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope a veteran democrat of the standing of Prof. Ranga knows that once a majority decision is taken by Parliament, it becomes the will of Parliament and there is no better method that anybody knows.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Yes there is.

SHRI RANGA : It is not an all-party decision.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the course of the debate, I found that many hon. Members did not take note of the changes that have been made in the original scheme.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Why don't they scrap it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want to persuade him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let him first persuade his own party members.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will persuade them also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He himself is not convinced.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Many changes have been made in the original scheme of which due note should be taken while discussing the present situation.

SHRI S. XAVIER : As if we do not know the changes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Be that as it may. I do not want to beg the issue. Are we clear about our objectives in this matter ?

SHRI RANGA : We are very clear.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let us be very clear whether the objectives, which many hon. Members said were our objectives when this scheme came into being are laudable, whether they are worthy objectives, whether they are objectives which are in the national interest or not.

SHRI RANGA : None at all.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Are we clear about our objective that smuggling into this country should stop or not ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : But not at the cost of starving 10 million people.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If we are clear of our goal, the only question that remains is whether we are moving in that direction or not. At least in my mind, in the mind of my party on this issue....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not the party, only you.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope my hon. friends opposite who subscribe to progressive views will certainly also subscribe to this measure. I have to say this with reference to the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, because I thought that the Communist Party at least did subscribe to the basic principles behind this measure.

The point has been made again and again these objectives had not been achieved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are opposed to it.

18 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Allow me to express my surprise at your posture, I do not think you have progressive views, may be reactionary views for all I know. Just because you are of the Communist Party, it does not mean that you have progressive views. It is the attitude we adopt to certain measures that determines our progressive inclinations.

The point has been made that the objectives behind this measure had not been achieved. Now, are these bad objectives in themselves ? If we are agreed on the objectives, we should be agreed that we should move towards them. We should think of the best method of achieving those objectives.

I have been listening with some surprise to those hon. Members who had wanted Government to have the original measure watered down, but who now are objecting to the slowing down of the implementation of the measure. After all, if the original measure were to be watered down, certainly its effectiveness is also watered down. If the original scheme had stood as it was, the progress would have been faster in the direction of the objectives, and we would have achieved more. But they

themselves came before this house and wanted it to be watered down. The logical consequence of that is that the movement towards the objectives has also been slowed down. This has got to be taken into account. Those friends who want the objectives achieved but are today complaining that they have not been achieved should think in terms of making the measure stricter in order that the objectives can be achieved, not the other way. You cannot have it both ways.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are you convinced by his arguments ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is an economic and social measure. In social measures it takes time to have their effect felt. Whether it is the Sarda Act or Prohibition, anything that affects the habits of people, the traditions of people takes time to take effect, because man is a social being, it takes time to influence him. Therefore, in these matters, we have necessarily to move a little slow.

The point was raised about goldsmiths. It is quite true that the goldsmiths did suffer hardship on account of the changes brought about.

SHRI S. XAVIER : They are suffering more today.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You are not enhancing your case by interruptions. I am surprised at this, I listened to them so clambly. If he is not enamoured of listening to his own voice, let him at least give others a chance.

The very march of change, changes in technology makes many professions obsolete. It is not as if people do not have to adjust themselves, to shift from one profession to another. It is one of the penalties of progress. In this particular case, a measure has been brought about which has necessitated many people to change their profession. The blind forces of change makes many people change their professions. Difficulties are encountered. Here at least my goldsmith friends have the satisfaction of having had to make this change for a higher national purpose. It is given to a very few professions to deliberately make a change in their means of livelihood in order to achieve a higher national purpose. I would say that the goldsmiths deserve our congratulations and thanks for

having helped the country to achieve a higher national purpose.

SHRI S. XAVIER : Do not insult them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, while appreciating their spirit of patriotism, I can only request hon. Members opposite also to be helpful in this matter. Government's sympathy and help to the goldsmiths has been mentioned in the House before. I can give some facts and figures.

Broadly speaking, let us look at this problem without any passion, keeping in view the broad framework of our economic needs. We are a poor country. We are trying to progress. The basic difficulty in our way is lack of resources or shortage of resources. The poverty of the country indicates the measure of the resources required. We are poor in resources. At this moment, we need these resources badly. When we tax, naturally there are voices raised against it. When other measures are taken, then voices are raised against them also. Gold is one of the resources of the country. Today much of the resources of the country is locked up in the form of gold. That is not productive in the least. Therefore do we allow our resources to be locked up when if the same resources are released for developmental purposes, it would make a signal contribution to the development of our economy, at a time when we are looking round for every penny we can save and invest? This is the basic question. After all, gold is an inactive form of wealth, a dead form of wealth... (Interruptions.) I was surprised to hear my friend Kothari say that people should be allowed to invest in gold rather than in houses.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I did not say so. You have not understood my speech.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You read your speech again. I will be happy if you say that you did not mean it; I shall take your word for it... (Interruptions.)

Reference was made to the lure of gold, the attachment to gold.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not only by the ladies but by the Ministers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : At least give us that credit... (Interruptions.) Mr. Xavier said that the womenfolk were at all times attached to gold. He was not in this House when gold control measure was debated

here—and adopted. It is a matter of credit to the lady Members of this House that all of them as far as I can remember supported the gold control measures, without exception.

SHRI S. XAVIER : In Delhi, Jaipur and other places, ladies are seen wearing saris interwoven with golden threads.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope that Mr. Xavier does not move in those circles. I am a little surprised that he knows about these things.

After all we are not unique in this country in the matter of adopting certain restrictive measures in the matter of gold. If you look around the world, you will find that many of the countries which are admired by one or other section of the Opposition—some admire the United States and others the USSR—have adopted measures to control the sale of gold. I can give you instances.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no... (Interruptions.)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Neither free trade nor free ownership of gold is allowed in the USSR. The same applies to Albania, Hungary, Australia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom... (Interruptions.) If you want me to give more examples, I can give you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are all convinced; let him sit down.

SHRI K. C. PANT : They can show their approval by silence.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Sir, I quote rule 349 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 349(ix) says :

"While the House is sitting, a member—shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House."

एक मिनिस्टर बोल रहे हैं। उनकी बात को हम मुनना चाहते हैं। पांच दम आदमी गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। मुनने वाले नब्बे परसेंट हैं और गड़बड़ करने वाले दम परसेंट। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुनने वालों का क्या कोई प्रिविलेज नहीं है? मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे जैसे आदमी जो मुनना चाहते हैं

उनको सुनने का हक है। आपको उन लोगों को बन्द करना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What you have said is quite relevant. Again and again I appealed to the hon. Members, sitting on this side. The Minister has given a patient hearing and the Members also should show a little patience to listen to him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, this is my first point of order. I have never raised a point of order. I submit that this hon. Member is guilty of violating the rule which he has quoted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I raise a point of order which is absolutely relevant. I quote rule 356 of the Rules of Procedure. It also applies to the hon. Member. When all the Members said that "we are convinced", he should stop. The rule says....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read the rule. Is any irrelevancy involved in this ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Just one minute. The rule says :

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. You will have to be a little serious.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am making the point seriously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already ruled that he is quite relevant; there is no repetition or irrelevance.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have listened to all my hon. friends opposite with great respect, and I have listened to the hon. Member with great respect. I am a little pained that Mr. Banerjee should have chosen to make light of this matter.

Now, coming to the supply and demand position of gold, accepting that there is demand in this country for gold, will some of the hon. Members explain to me how the supply can be met ? Our indigenous production is very limited. All of them know that the indigenous production of

gold in this country is not enough to meet the demands in this country. Is it suggested that this gold should be imported ? Is it suggested that the machinery should not be imported ? Is it suggested that our Government should not import the components but gold should be imported in order to fulfil the demand ? If it is not suggested, what is the choice before the country ? How is it to meet the demand for gold in the country ? This is the central point, and it is no use begging this question. Either we increase the supply which means we spend foreign exchange, precious foreign exchange and use it for purchasing gold from abroad and bring it to meet the demand, or, alternatively, we allow smuggling to go on freely so that this demand is met. What other way is there ? The third alternative is, demand itself should be whittled down slowly by educating the people and creating proper conditions. I do not know how anyone can quarrel with this basic fact.

It has been said that gold smuggling is going on. If that is the condition when according to them so many restrictions have been put in the way of goldsmiths and gold cannot circulate freely, then how much more smuggling will be there if the restrictions are not there ? Why don't hon. members apply their mind to this question ? I do not think they can seriously suggest that importing gold through illegal channels should be encouraged or that foreign exchange should be diverted to purchase of gold.

It is true we have a long coastline and smuggling cannot be completely stopped by physical methods. Let us accept it as a fact of life. The only way to check smuggling is to reduce the demand. Whichever way you look at it, ultimately this problem can be solved only by reducing demand. There is no other way. This is something on which we have got to agree. Having agreed on this, we have to see about the method. Can we take these measures immediately ? So far as our short-term objective is concerned, it is to take anti-smuggling measures, prevent movement of gold in the country as far as possible and make circulation more difficult by various measures that we have adopted.

I do not want to go over the whole history of the scheme of gold control. I

would refer to one important change in the scheme that was made about the 14 ct. restriction on manufacture of ornaments which was part of the original scheme. That restriction was later removed. There was a review in September 63 when some changes were made in favour of self-employed goldsmiths, permitting them to manufacture new ornaments of more than 14 ct. purity from old ornaments. The central point of their objection was removed at that particular point of time. Parliament endorsed Government's policy underlying the gold control measure at that time by passing the Gold Control Bill in 1965. An hon. member referred to the joint committee which went into this question in great detail. Since 1965 no economic or financial development of any significance has taken place in this country to warrant any change in the basic gold policy. If at all, the worsening foreign exchange situation reinforces the need for stricter adherence to that policy.

I would like to place before the House the main features of the Defence of India (Amendment) Rules notified in 1966, because there appears to be some confusion about the scope of the restrictions. The main features are (a) withdrawal of 14 ct. restriction on manufacture of ornaments, (b) ban on private possession of primary gold, (c) declaration of ornaments above specified limits and (d) stricter Government control over gold refineries with the ultimate objective of State ownership. These are the main changes. The others do not affect the goldsmiths directly. The only one which affects them is the withdrawal of 14 ct. restriction on manufacture of ornaments, which has been done to help them and which has been welcomed by them all along. Even after that, some marginal concessions have been made.

So far as the employment potential goes, the figure of 2 million goldsmiths was mentioned. We had invited applications from self-employed goldsmiths to be allowed to make new ornaments. Only 2.55 lakh goldsmiths applied. 1,09,000 persons have received loans etc. That brings us to a figure of 3.5 lakhs. I do not want to quarrel about the figure. It is roughly of this order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : 20 lakhs includes goldsmiths and their dependents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You can multiply it by 5 to bring all the dependents. You must consider what is the potential in this particular profession to grow without the aid of smuggled gold. The employment potential of this particular profession must be kept in view and it must be kept in perspective if we have to take a view on this matter (*Interruption*). I thought my hon. friends would be interested in knowing what rehabilitation assistance we have given to the goldsmiths. If they are interested, may I tell them that advances from the Union Government to State Governments and Union territories for disbursement among goldsmiths amounted to Rs. 13.6 crores out of which Rs. 10.35 crores have actually been disbursed among 1,10,000 goldsmiths. In addition, approximately 25,000 goldsmiths have received other assistance, 1,80,000 goldsmiths and dependents have received educational assistance and technical training facilities under the rehabilitation schemes. These are the various measures we have taken.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I know that some hon. friends are impatient to move on to the next item of business. In view of the various reasons I have mentioned, Government cannot accept this resolution particularly as it asks for withdrawal of the entire scheme.

Finally, I may inform the House that a self-contained Gold Control Bill is going to come before the House. It is due to be introduced during the current session and all hon. Members will have a chance of debating this whole matter thoroughly when this Bill is before the House. I request them at this stage to withhold their suggestions, and I hope the mover will withdraw his resolution.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister consider our suggestions while framing the Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No more questions can be allowed at this stage. There is no time. I shall now put the amendments. There are two amendments.

I will now put Shri S. M. Banerjee's Amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That in the resolution,—

for 'the country-wide agitation and hardship being encountered by goldsmiths, etc.'

substitute—

'Government's failure either to reduce price of gold, stop smug-

gling or to unearth concealed gold.'" (2)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7]

AYES

[18.30 hrs.

Anirudhan, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kandappan, Shri S.
Majhi, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha

Mody, Shri Piloo
Nambiar, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Umanath, Shri
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dbuleshwar Meena, Shri
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.

Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
*Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is : Ayes 19; Noes 57.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

†The following members also recorded their votes :—

AYES : Sarvashri K. Ramani, Moh-

put amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before putting that amendment to the vote, Sir, the lobbies have to be cleared again.

amjad Ismail, A. Sreedharan, Gadilingana Gowd, S. S. Kothari and V. Narasimha Rao.

NOES : Sarvashri Valmiki Choudhary and K. Suryanarayana.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is
dilatatory. The question is :

"That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

'and announcement to this effect
should be made immediately, but not
later than the 31st March, 1968'."

The L. Sabha Divided :

Division No. 8]

AYES

[18.32 hrs

Anirudhan, Shri K.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kandappan, Shri S.
Majhi, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha

Nambiar, Shri
Ramani, Shri K.
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Umanath, Shri
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kamble, Shri
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lakshmikantham, Shrimati
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Majhi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Sankla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
of the division is : Ayes 22; Noes 56.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I
will put the Resolution moved by Shri
Xavier to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House is of opinion that Go-
vernment should withdraw Gold
Control in view of the country-
wide agitation and hardship being
encountered by goldsmiths, etc."

The Lok Sabha Divided :

*The following members also recorded
their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail
and S. S. Kothari.

Division No. 9]**AYES****[18.34 hrs.**

Anirudhan, Shri K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Majhi, Shri M.

Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Ray, Shri Rubi
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Umanath, Shri
 Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Ankineedu, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heerji Bnai, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kamble, Shri
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddy, Shri G. S.
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 22; Noes 56.

The motion was negatived.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

18.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ACTIVITIES OF LEFT COMMUNIST PARTY

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

*The following members also recorded their votes :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order, Sir.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : On a point of order, Sir.... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no business before the House now. Let him say a word and then I will listen to you. **Shri Prem Chand Verma.**

AYES : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail and S. S. Kothari.

NOES : Shri Sanji Rupji.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :

“इस सभा की राय है कि भारत के वामपंथी साम्यवादी दल को अवैध घोषित कर दिया जाय चूंकि इस की गतिविधियों से देश की एकात्म, अखंडता एवं सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my point of order goes to the root of the matter as far as the proposed Resolution is concerned. That is why I would wish you please to give your mind to the points which I am offering. Under Rule 173 (iii), it is said that a Resolution may be admissible if it satisfies certain conditions and among those conditions, it is stated :

“it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;”

It is the obligation of the Speaker, under Rule 337 to see that Motions, Resolutions, etc. are not inappropriately worded.

My submission, with all respect, is that perhaps the Speaker has not been able to apply his mind to this matter. This Resolution is so inappropriately worded that it draws those objections which invalidate it. The Resolution purports to say that the activities of the Left Communist Party of India are a danger to the unity, integrity and security of the country.

Now, you know very well that the Left Communist Party of India, as it is stated in the Resolution, is represented in this House by a body of Members who are elected on the popular vote and who have just as much right as anybody else to function here as Members of Parliament and to that extent they are entitled like any other Members of Parliament to be protected from slanderous and defamatory attack to be brought in in this kind of way. I am not going into the merit of the question. But according to the law of Parliament, May's classic works on Parliament say very clearly on p. 170 that

the reflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being mentioned or otherwise indicated are equivalent to reflections on the House.

Here, the Members of the Left Communist Party of India who are here, even though they are not mentioned in the Resolution, are being reflected upon. I wish you to please give your mind to it because it is a very serious matter as sought to be passed off so to speak. Reflections have been made in this House in this kind of subterranean manner. I am very astonished that the leader of the House is not here. We are getting tired of having to say, over and over again, that the leader of the House is not, according to the parliamentary canons, the leader of the Party. When she is here as the leader of the House, she is to take an overall view of the situation. I do not have much expectation from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, whom because of his endearing size we call the roly-poly Minister, because he does not understand these matters. He is there, but he does not seem to be even applying his mind to what I am trying to say. He has got China in his brains and he wants me to be sent to China; he may send somebody (Interruptions). Whatever it is, reflections have been made on the House... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : He is saying that I am not applying my mind. I am following him as meticulously as possible. It is wrong on his part to say that the Speaker did not apply his mind. We are not as meticulous as the Chinese people.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am very sorry for his lack of ability to understand any language which is spoken in this country.

I am submitting to you that reflections on the House are implicit in the wording of this Resolution. I am submitting to you that the rights of the Opposition, the rights of any section of the Opposition, are something which are a part of the rights of the House. It should not be that the Minister, for example, gives way only under duress and that is what exactly he does from time to time. I am speaking here in order to pinpoint a very important

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee] point, which is this. A section of the members of this House belong to the Left Communist Party. This Resolution says that they endanger the integrity and the security of the country. This is the last word in political accusation. You know according to the Parliamentary law which we follow in this country,—in the House of Lords, conviction for treason or felony amounts to incapacitation from membership of the House, and the same applies in regard to the House of Commons—you cannot be a member, if there is this kind of accusation against you. Here this kind of accusation is being sought to be made on the sly. I do not mind when something is said in the heat of the moment; all kinds of things are said on either side; we also say certain things from time to time. If it is said in the heat of the moment, if in the heat of the moment some members over there or some of my friends on this side say something against us, I do not mind. I give blows and I can take them back also. I have that sense of sportsmanship.

What I want to say is this. When you have a Resolution which is worded carefully when the Resolution is formulated properly and passed on to the Speaker who is to examine whether it is appropriately worded or not, whether it does or does not go against the rules of Parliament, it is a very serious proposition. Here is a chunk of Parliament, a segment of Parliament, a segment of the popular representation of this country, which is being sought to be defamed and slandered, and that amounts to reflection upon the House. That is a violation of the fundamental privilege of the House. That is why I say that this matter should be considered dispassionately and not in the way in which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is obviously accustomed to.... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naidyal): On a point of order....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Why are they interrupting like this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have almost concluded. I was just saying that I would like you to understand the implica-

tions of this matter being discussed on the basis of a Resolution in the House. I would like to tell those members of this House who perhaps might have a feeling that a particular party—my party or any other Party—should be banned, that this is not the way, this is not a decent, dignified Parliamentary way of bringing up this proposition; they could do it otherwise. Therefore, I submit to you that, on pure Parliamentary principle, this is something which cannot be permitted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not disposing it of. We have to take up another discussion now. There is a half-an-hour discussion to be taken up.... (Interruptions).

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): That is a different point.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are forgoing this half-an-hour discussion, I will continue till 7 P.M. I thought that you were keen about it. We can dispose this of on the next occasion, if you all agree.... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Since we have already exceeded 2½ hours, the Resolution automatically lapses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may tell Shri S. M. Banerjee that I take his submission very seriously and I would give due consideration to it.

The question now before me is this. In the next rule, namely rule 174 it has been provided that:

"The Speaker shall decide whether a resolution or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a resolution or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules."

SHRI NAMBIAR: So, you can disallow it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of this rule, I am not the final judge regarding this. I must admit that I recognise the validity of the hon. Member's submission

to this extent that a section of this House, a well constituted party, whether we like it or not, is concerned in this, and the question is whether it could be brought before the House in this fashion. But it is for the Speaker. I would, therefore, suggest that this should be taken up with the Speaker. I have quoted the rule already and I have submitted that I am not in a position to take any decision on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have another point of order, and that relates to a constitutional objection.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिये

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member resume his seat. It is a serious matter and I am dealing with it.

As I see things, under the Constitution, when we submit our nomination, we take an oath. That is very important. So, keeping all these points in view, I would say that this matter should be pursued with the Speaker. Now, I shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदस्य) :

आप पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, उस के बाद फैसला कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. I have not closed the discussion on this.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : इस के बारे में कुछ हमें कहना है, आप पहले हमको कहने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give any ruling on this now. How can I give any ruling? I cannot deprive the other hon. Member of his right to raise the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये—यह कैसे हो सकता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not disposed of the point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly listen to what we want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will have to take up the issue with the Speaker. I am not competent to deal with the issue.

There ends the matter. I have not given any ruling on this. Now, I want to proceed to the half-an-hour discussion. . . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मेरी एक बात सुनिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I have to allow him, I have to allow Shri S. M. Banerjee also. I have not disposed of it. I am keeping it is abeyance.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You have said that it is postponed but that does not stop the hon. Member from talking on the same point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is the property of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can I deprive the other Member of his right to raise the half-an-hour discussion?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The point of order may not have been disposed of, and you yourself have postponed it, but the hon. Member can speak on the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have postponed the debate on the point of order. I have not given any ruling.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मेरी बात सुनिये, उस के बाद फैसला कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I have postponed it, I cannot understand why the hon. Member should rise in this manner. If I were to allow him, I would have to allow Shri S. M. Banerjee also, and he has written to me already.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मुझे बोलने क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I am going to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने जो प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया है, आपने फरमाया कि आप स्पीकर साहब से बात करेंगे, फैसला अभी नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह कैसे हो सकता है। जो प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया गया है, वह हाउस की

[श्री बरलाल गुप्त]

प्रायर्टी है, इसलिए हमने जो कुछ कहता है, वह आप पहले सुन लें, उस के बाद चाकर ग्राह्य फैसला करें—वह ठीक होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member is trying to misunderstand me purposely....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Please do not use the word 'purposely'. I strongly protest against this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that the whole discussion has been postponed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is a very bad thing that you have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that the discussion is postponed. I now want to accommodate the hon. Member who wants to raise the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My submission is that the discussion cannot be postponed; you have to listen to what we say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I want to reserve my ruling on the point of order, what is wrong with it?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You can reserve your ruling, but you cannot ask us not to speak....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have postponed the debate on the point of order, because I have to take up the next item now.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given any ruling on this; it is for the hon. Members to take it up with the Speaker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You may defer the decision but you cannot postpone the discussion....

SHRI UMANATH : He has said that he is postponing the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not ruled it out of order. I cannot do any-

thing. I am helpless. The only remedy is to postpone the debate on this. I have not ruled it out.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : We bow to your ruling and instructions. We are only trying to have the position clarified, that the House is seized of the Resolution and that the point of order has been postponed to the next day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not disposed of it. The Resolution has been moved. It is on record. A point of order was raised.

SHRI UMANATH : No, no. The point of order raised was against the moving itself. The House is seized of the point of order, not of the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After the first matter was disposed of, there was nothing before the House. Then he moved a resolution, saying 'I move'.

SHRI UMANATH : No. We immediately got up. There was no vacuum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As it stands just now, the position is that Shri Verma said 'I move'.

SHRI UMANATH : No, no.

SHRI ANIRUDHAN (Chirayunki) : Before he said that, he raised our point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said it. But as I said, under the rules, as Prof. Mukerjee rightly pointed out, this is a diately got up. There was no vacuum. serious matter in which I am not in a position to give my decision. It is for them to take up the matter with the Speaker, he can apply his mind to it, not myself, and next time the whole issue would be debated. Just now we will stop it here. It has been postponed.

SHRI UMANATH : The Resolution is not moved. Objection was raised against moving.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The point of order was raised before the Mover had moved the Resolution.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I want to have a clarification on

the point of order. Do not refer the point of order to the Speaker. It has been raised in the House. Now it is the property of the House. Unless we are heard on it, it cannot be determined. Therefore, do not refer it to the Speaker at all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Decision can be deferred, but not the discussion which we want now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You will permit me to refresh your memory. When you permitted me to get up, I began by saying that my point of order went to the root of the matter. That meant that if the point of order is upheld—hypothetically—if it is upheld by the Speaker, then it would go to the root of the matter and the Resolution cannot be placed before the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Because if it goes to the root of the matter, it means that. The Speaker may not uphold my position; he might very well lean on their side, on their very comfortable side....

AN HON. MEMBER : No aspersions on the Speaker.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : What I mean to say is that I submitted my point of order with the observation that it goes to the root of the matter, to the validity or otherwise of the Resolution being moved at all.

Now, you have very rightly decided that this matter can be determined by the Speaker himself. Therefore, on the next available occasion, this matter would be agitated again before the Speaker. The Speaker will give his opinion and on the basis of that opinion, the Resolution will or will not be moved.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : No, Sir.

The point I want to clarify for the benefit of my hon. friends is that a motion having been moved here, the point of order cannot be raised questioning Speaker's action in regard to the admissibility of that motion.... (*Interruptions*). That is the Speaker's discretion. The Speaker having admitted it and the motion having been moved.... (*Interruptions*), the House is seized of it. Now, the only question is how the debate is to be directed. Therefore the hon. Members can raise a point

of order only on how the debate should be directed.

SHRI UMANATH : If what he has said is correct, there is no necessity for a debate on this. His point is this. If it is put on the agenda, it means the Speaker has admitted it, so that, he says that admissibility cannot be questioned. Even if it is on the agenda, the House will be seized of that resolution only if the Member says that he moves that resolution. If he has not moved it, then it lapses. That is the position.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Hon. Member is ignorant of the rules. The fact is that the resolution was put on the order paper and on your asking, Sir, the hon. Member moved it.

SHRI UMANATH : No; he had not moved it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरी राय में तो रेजोल्यूशन मूव हुआ हो या न हुआ हो, अगर मूव हो भी गया है उसके बाद भी अगर प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया जाए और अध्यक्ष महोदय यह समझें कि यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर ठीक है प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता तो वह फिर भी खत्म हो सकता है। इसलिए जो प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर प्रोफेसर मुर्जी ने उठाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना है कि यह ठीक है कि हमारा भी उस पार्टी के साथ डिफरेंस आफ ऑपिनियन है और हम समझते हैं कि इनका एटोच्यूड पिछले एक साल से इस तरह का रहा है जिसमें यह शुबहा होता है कि इनकी एलिजेन्स हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी है। हमें यह भी शुबहा होता है कि ये पालियामेन्टी प्रेक्टिस में विश्वास नहीं करते और वयनेन्ट एक्टिविटीज में इन्वोल्व करते हैं। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हमारा जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है उसके आर्टिकल 19 में एक फंक्शमेन्टल राइट दिया है :

All citizens shall have the right to form associations and unions.

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

उसमें प्राविजो यह है कि अगर देश की सेक्योरिटी के खिलाफ होगा तभी बैन लगाया जा सकता है।

अब सवाल यह है कि आया लैफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की एक्टिविटीज देश के खिलाफ हैं या नहीं? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से यह प्रस्ताव आया है, कल मान लीजिए कांग्रेस के खिलाफ भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव आ जाए, कांग्रेस को बैन करने की बात हो तो क्या यह चांज आपको अच्छो लगेगी? इसलिए यह प्रोप्रायटी के खिलाफ है, पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस और डिमोक्रेटिक के खिलाफ है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He is going into the merits of the case; he has been allowed to speak on the point of order only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are raising a very good and valid point. I have not closed this debate on the point. It is a very important point and you will be given time to speak on it later on. But just now, you need not continue this discussion.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं एक मिन्ट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

अगर सरकार इस पार्टी पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहती है तो पहले ह्वाइट पेपर निकालें... (व्यवधान)

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सरकार पाबन्दी लगाती है तो ह्वाइटपेपर निकाल कर लोगों को कन्विन्स करे कि इसकी यह एक्टिविटीज हैं उसके बाद बैन लगाए। लेकिन जिस तरह से प्रस्ताव लाया जा रहा है वह डिमोक्रेटिक ट्रेडिशन के खिलाफ है, मैं और मेरी पार्टी इसकी मुखालिफ करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is this. There is a little confusion because once the resolution is moved—(Interruption)—before that, at the time of making a motion, he raised the point of order. Now, once it is on the Order Paper, automatically it is not said that it

is valid. Its validity can be challenged later on. Otherwise there is no meaning. That is accepted. Now, let me summarise the position, because we are going to take it up next time.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : On that point, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me finish.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : On that point only I want to make one observation. My point of order is that the matter is just now before the House and the hon. Deputy-Speaker cannot postpone the matter so that he could have a decision from the Speaker. I invite your kind attention to rule 10.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed the rule. Just listen. I have not said that I postpone it for his decision. What I said is, so far as the admissibility is concerned, under rule 174, once the Speaker has admitted a resolution, I cannot say that its admissibility can be questioned. But even after admissibility, this House is supreme. Therefore, all the aspects which you have raised, which Shri Banerjee has raised or Mr. Bhandare wants to raise,—all aspects of the matter—will be considered and I have given my ruling. But so far as the immediate ruling is concerned, I am handicapped. I cannot do it.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : My point of order is this. Under rule 10, "the Deputy-Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding...." So, you can decide the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know the rule. This is an important issue. I want a fuller debate. He has raised the point and there must be a reply to it. The House has to debate the point of order. So, today we stop here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE, Sir, I have sent you a note that I want to raise a point of order. You have very kindly in your wisdom given your decision and postponed the debate. If, as my hon. friend the Minister, Mr. Gujral says, Mr. Prem Chand Varma has moved it—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made the motion.

SHRI NAMBLAR : He has not made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me with patience. He moved the motion that the "House is of opinion that the Left Communist Party of India"—now, there is no Left Communist Party of India, anywhere throughout the country.

SHRI UMANATH : A motion cannot be on a non-existent party.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : For the purposes of the election, parties have been recognised by the Chief Election Commissioner, and this party, the Left Communist party, does not find a place there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then there is no meaning.

SHRI UMANATH : Exactly. Yet, if you allow this resolution, the people will laugh because the House would be discussing a resolution on a non-existing party.

Sir, the fundamental rights which were mortgaged during the emergency are available to us now. Apart from the points raised by Mr. Mukerjee, according to the fundamental rights.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat now. Next time I will allow you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Next time it cannot be taken up. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN : He says it has not been moved. You say it has been moved. Please check up from the records whether it has been moved. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Election Commissioner has recognised the party with the symbol Communist Marxist and not Left Communist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next time it will be taken up. (*Interruptions*). The House stands adjourned now till Monday.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 11, 1968/Phalguna 21, 1889 (Saka).